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COOPERATIVE FARM FAMILIES

THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE



**Opportunity For Communities
Industries In North Carolina**

**Growing Alfalfa In
North Carolina**

Farmstead Lighting

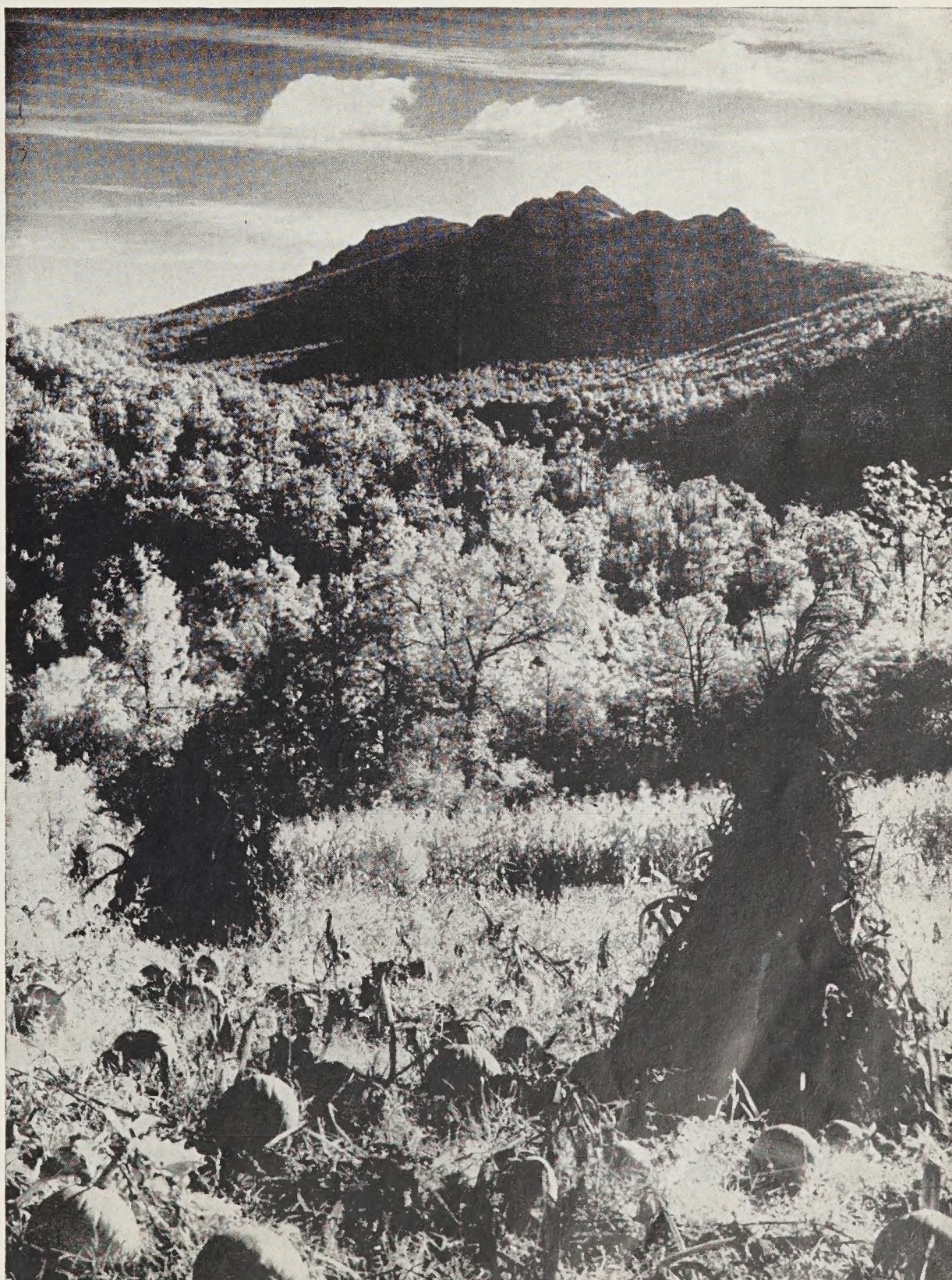
**A New Kind Of
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**Safety-Job Training
Program Pays Off**

**Brunswick And South
River Schedule Annual
Meetings For November 25th**

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**NORTH CAROLINA
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NOVEMBER, 1949

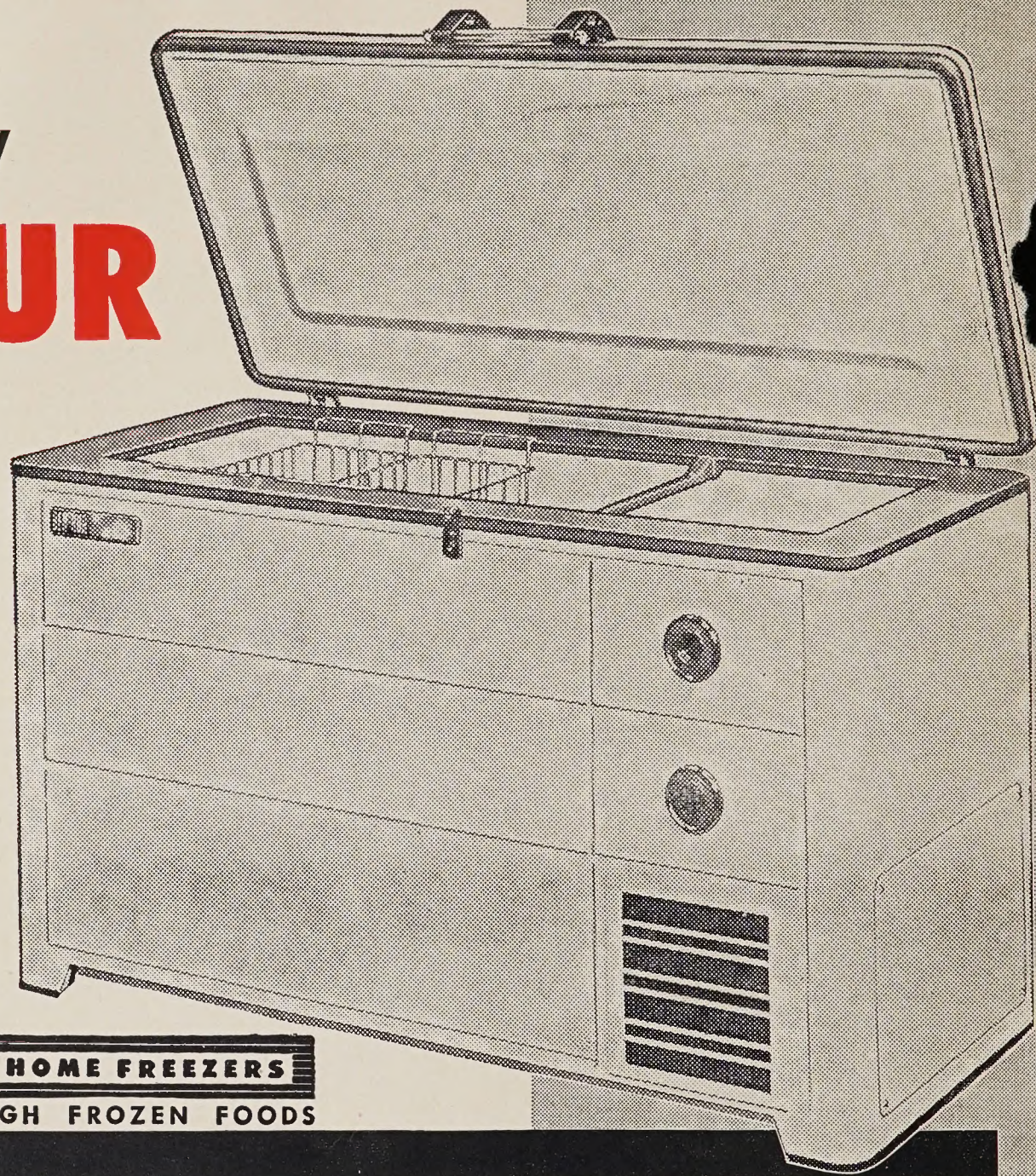


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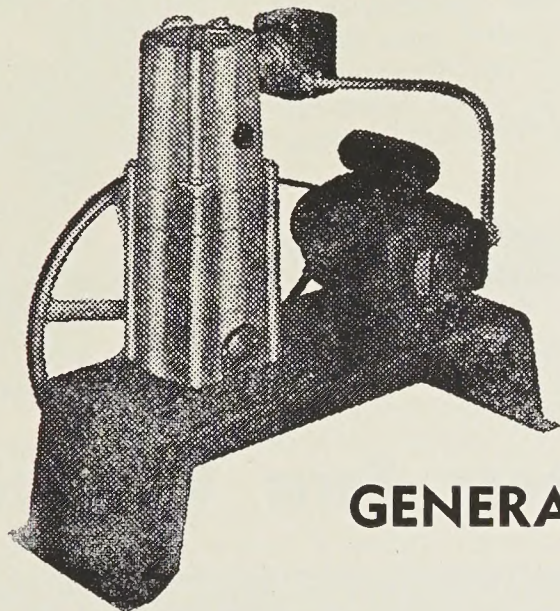
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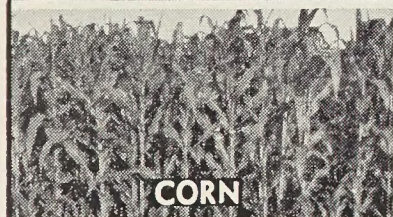
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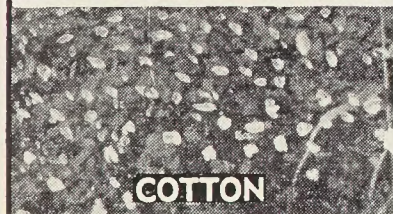
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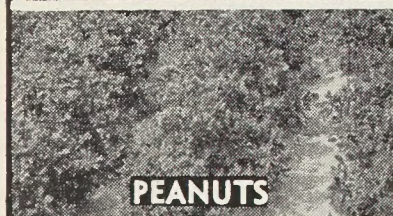
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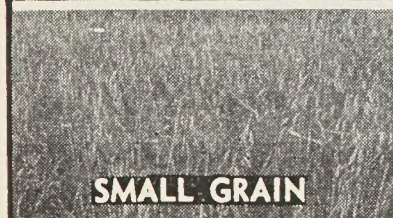
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THE CAROLINA FARMER

WHAT'S COOKING

By NICK and the STAFF

CONTENTS

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CHINQUAPINS?

We have just finished making up our mailing list for the members of the Four County E.M.C. who are being served with this magazine for the first time this month. In checking the mailing list I ran across a large number of members who receive their mail from Chinquapin, North Carolina in Duplin County. The name Chinquapin sure brings back memories for me.



NICHOLSON

As a boy in Western North Carolina I remember going chinquapin hunting with a great deal of pleasure. Chinquapin nuts were plentiful then and as I remember them, they were the most delicious of wild nuts. Parched, boiled or raw they just hit the spot and nothing that I have tasted since has taken their place.

There are no longer any chinquapin nuts in Western North Carolina, at least I have not been able to find anybody that has seen any in years. Recently I talked with "Bob" Sheffield who is manager of the Haywood E.M.C. with headquarters in Waynesville, North Carolina about these nuts. Bob tells me that they are all gone and that he has not seen a chinquapin bush in years. I'm sure that I will never be able to think of Chinquapin, North Carolina without having my mouth water just a little for those delicious nuts that I remember with such pleasure from my days as a young chinquapin hunter.

STATE FAIR

The North Carolina State Fair is now over for this year and I am sure the members of REA cooperatives throughout the state will want to give a vote of thanks to Mr. J. L. Shearon and his committee for the wonderful REA display. Thousands of North Carolina folks both members and non-members stopped by and were impressed with the story our display had to tell. It really makes a person feel proud of his cooperative affiliation when you see the results of working together for the common good of our farm families. The big map showing the areas lighted by co-op power was a reminder to me of the kind of job we have done for ourselves. If you take away the lights in these areas, North Carolina would have more than 130,000 farm homes in the dark.

REA EXPANDING

Most of the REA cooperatives in North Carolina are either planning a new office building or have already moved into a new structure designed to give them more room. Pee Dee E.M.C. has two new buildings, one in Rockingham, North Carolina and one in Wadesboro, North Carolina. Lumber River E.M.C. has moved to their new headquarters in Red Spring, North Carolina where they have constructed a modern building. South River E.M.C. expects to have their new building completed around April next year in Dunn, North Carolina. Up in Morganton, North Carolina the Burke-McDowell E.M.C. will soon occupy their new office building on the Marion highway just outside of Morganton. We are planning a pictorial lay-out for an early issue of your REA magazine showing all the new office buildings in the state.

(Continued on page 24)

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OUR FRONT COVER

Grandfather Mountain, said by scientists to be the oldest mountain on earth, looms in the background in this beautiful autumn scene. This ancient mountain, located near the Blue Ridge Parkway in Western North Carolina, dominates the skyline in a wide area of the state.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE CAROLINA FARMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

P. O. Box 2854 - - Raleigh, N. C.

Established 1946

J. E. NICHOLSON, Publisher

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Robert Menzies, Managing Editor
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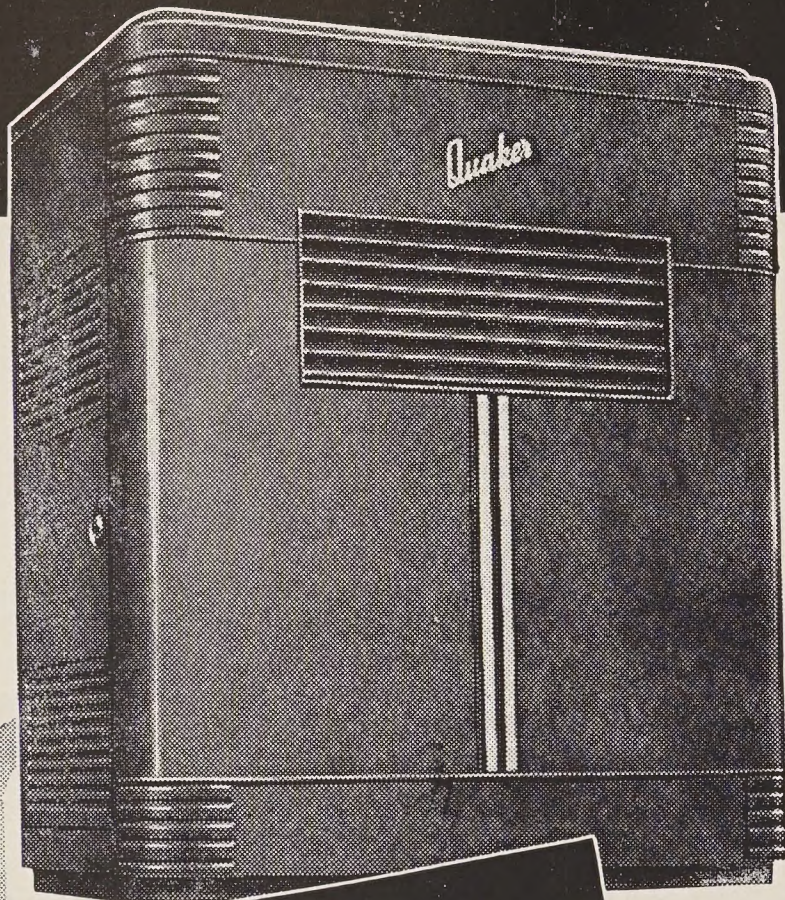
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**SERVING THE MEMBERS OF RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE OVER 44,000

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising Offices, 412 Masonic Temple Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Title registered.

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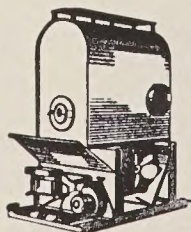
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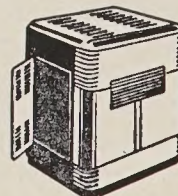
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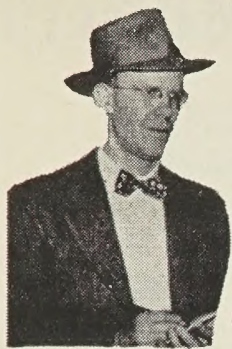
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WASHINGTON REPORT



BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

In the comparatively short period of 14 years, a virtual revolution in the living standards of rural people has been brought about by electrification. Electric power has meant more agricultural production despite a smaller farm population, unlimited quantities of running water have an influence on the health of farm families and lights and home appliances have generally meant better living for everyone.

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was created to finance expansion of central station electric service on America's farms, only 10.9% of the nation's farms had service. On June 30 of this year, the end of REA's fiscal year, 78.2% of America's farms had central station service. More impressive even than an increase of more than 700% in rural electrification is the progress which has been made in thinly-settled areas and in states where topography or low farm income have been difficult obstacles which had to be overcome if the Government was to be assured of repayment of REA loans and interest as required under the Rural Electrification Act.

Provision in public power laws and appropriations for transmission lines giving REA-borrowers access to low-cost Federal hydro-electric power generated at Government dams has been an important factor in overcoming some of these obstacles. That can be seen in the Tennessee Valley and Southwest areas where hundreds of thousands of farms have received power for the first time despite small, low-income farms and sometimes rugged terrain or "wide open spaces with few farms per mile of electric power line.

This has great significance because of the foremost problem still facing rural electric leaders—1,277,153 farms which are still without central station service and hundreds of thousands more small cross-roads, communities and rural families. As REA says, "Experience indicates that as the electrification of rural America progresses the job of reaching the remaining unserved farms becomes more difficult," and "the objective of area coverage service is a basic policy in REA financing. Under this policy, borrowers endeavor to make service available on the same terms to all establishments within their areas."

This year REA statistics show that each of 11 states has more than 95% of its farms electrified. That is an amazing contrast to the 10.9% which had electricity in 1935.

RURAL PHONE BILL APPROVED

Big scale expansion of rural telephone facilities with federal funds administered by REA became a certainty on October 18 when a joint House and Senate committee compromised differences in proposals each house had approved and sent the bill on to the White House for President Truman's signature.

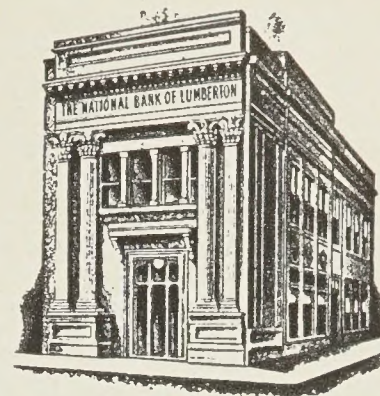
Direct loans will be made, in the same way aid has been extended under the rural electrification program, to build new telephone systems and expand existing ones. No limit was set on the loans, which are to be for 30 years at two per cent, and preference is to be given to those already providing rural telephone service and to cooperative, non-profit, limited dividend or mutual associations.

The compromised bill provides that for the first year loan applications from those already supplying rural phone service are to be acted on before a rival application to serve substantially the same area. An earlier proposal had set this time limit at six months. In its final form, a provision adopted by the Senate to ban loans to any system with over 2,500 members was removed from the bill.

Up to 40 per cent of a rural telephone loan may be used to refinance the indebtedness of rural telephone systems if the Rural Electrification Administration finds it necessary, the bill provides.

Gwyn B. Price, Chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority and long an ardent advocate of better rural communications, attended the final phone discussions in Washington.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINIANS, along with other Americans, have radically changed their minds. Since the war, our market demands highly processed goods—the ready-to-eat-to-wear-to-use variety. Instead of the age old inertia and resistance to change, we now have an eagerness for the new, and the different, product. And in that change lies a ready market for new products, with a ready-made trend toward acceptance, rather than rejection, of a new product. In that acceptance lies the opportunity for small new industries.

Too often we experience a feeling of complacency when we hear or read a statement being introduced with the phrase "North Carolina ranks first . . ." or "North Carolina is the largest . . ." Actually, while we should rank high by the accepted yardstick of economics, when the whole story is told the picture is far from bright. We are still "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

A study of Sales Management's 1949 "Survey of Buying Power" gives an excellent appraisal of North Carolina when the economic yardstick is applied:

Retail Sales per Family

Highest State—N. D.—\$4102

N. C.— 2554

Avg. for U. S.— 3131

Per Family Income (net after payment of personal income taxes)

Highest State—N. Y.—\$5612

N. C.— 3882

Avg. for U. S.— 4531

The latest per capita income data recently released by the Census Bureau support this appraisal. North Carolina ranked forty-third in per capita income among the states, with \$930. New York was highest with \$1891, or more than twice that of North Carolina, while the figure for the United States was \$1410.

OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMUNITY

According to the National Industrial Conference Board's latest "Economic Almanac," North Carolina's per capita wealth is only 58% of that of the nation as a whole—\$1343 vs. \$2335.

Industry Means Higher Income

The reasons for this unenviable position are not too difficult to find. A definite relationship between per capita income and industrial development is readily apparent when the two charts above are compared. With a few exceptions easily understood by those familiar with North Carolina, the map of industries in the state could be substituted for that of per capita income. Those exceptions are ex-

plained by tourist attractions, beaches, a few large plants in some cases supplying the payrolls of several small ones, and the relatively high price of tobacco in recent years. Adjust for those factors, and the maps would almost be duplicates. Since industry, by adding value by manufacture, creates new wealth, those states which process, transport, sell, or otherwise improve raw materials, are the recipients of the greatest wealth.

By H. P. COTTON

Asst. Industrial Engineer
N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development

AN IMPORTANT OBLIGATION

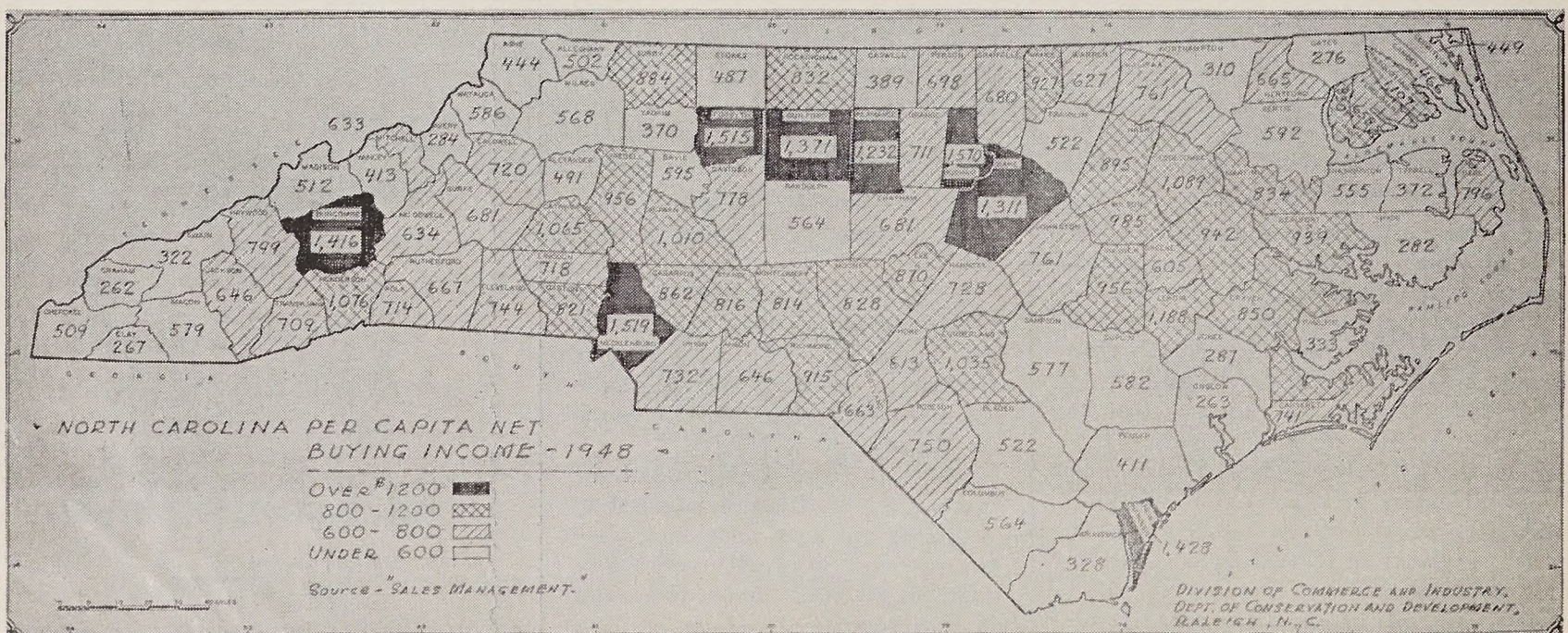
By GWYN B. PRICE, Chairman

Sufficient electric power at reasonable prices has been the main contributing factor in the amazing industrial development of the Piedmont section and some mountain areas of North Carolina. In these parts of the state, there is a tendency for agriculture to be fairly well balanced with industry.

At the same time, the lack of an abundance of low-cost electric power has been largely responsible for the fact that only 5 per cent of North Carolina's industry is located east of Raleigh.

Our state's highly successful rural electrification program, the only field in which North Carolina is above the national average, has proved a tremendous benefit in making rural home life attractive enough to keep many young people in their own communities. The value of rural electrification in helping to check the serious migration of our young people from farms to towns and cities cannot be overestimated.

But since rural electrification has contributed greatly toward the mechanization of farm work, thus helping to reduce the number of workers needed on farms, an important obligation must be squarely faced. That is that rural industries and other enterprises in agricultural areas must be fostered to provide employment for those displaced by farm mechanization. The raising of the income level of our rural areas is of vital importance. But holding our young people on the farms is the most important consideration of all. They represent the greatest single asset our rural areas possess.



INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

A former manager of an electric cooperative here explains what we lack and what we need in the way of new industrial enterprises.

North Carolina loses much of the wealth it owns originally in the form of natural resources, or creates, in the form of value added by manufacture. The mechanization of its farms continues to release farm labor, which because of lack of employment opportunity in industry, goes elsewhere to create wealth. Much of the technically trained youth of the state, educated at the expense of North Carolina citizens, goes elsewhere for employment, because of the lack of diversified industrial employment opportunity in North Carolina.

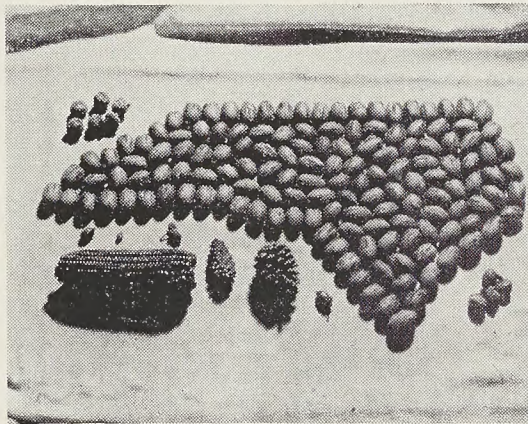
North Carolina traditionally ships its resources out of the state as raw materials, for processing elsewhere. Feldspar, talc, vegetables, vegetable oils, peanuts, and to a great extent textile products, are examples of this practice. The processors' profit, wages, transportation, and handling costs make up the payrolls for others, while the people of the state pay the freight in both directions.

It is not advocated that North Carolina and her people should endeavor to become entirely self-sufficient. Our modern economy and marketing procedures preclude this. Detroit will probably never be moved to North Carolina. Neither may we expect a visit from the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma. And so long as we import automobiles and petroleum products, ready for sale to the North Carolina consumer, we must also prepare local raw materials for the consumer elsewhere, if we are to

come abreast of the other states of the Union in income and resulting material wealth.

Why Co-ops Need Industry

Rural electric cooperatives, as well as telephone and power companies, have a tremendous investment in rural areas, which must be amortized. With the present trend toward larger farms using mechanical equipment, and loss of farm population, these investments can only be paid for by greater per capita income which follows the development of small industries



This map of North Carolina is made of nuts. The author of this article points out the fine possibilities of processing nuts in North Carolina as one of many possible new industrial enterprises.

in these areas, and more efficient agricultural practices. Diversification of agricul-

tural and industry appear to offer the most promising results.

The question then arises: how may enterprises be selected which offer the greatest chance of success? The successful manufacturing plant must have power, a source of raw materials, a market for the finished product, the necessary capital, the necessary labor, and "know-how" in the business in which it is to engage. Anyone of these factors with the possible exception of capital may furnish a lead as to opportunities for industrial development.

A combination of raw materials and markets probably furnishes the most frequent starting point for a new small industry. A new plant was recently established in North Carolina to make peanut butter and other peanut products, because the raw materials were available, as were the markets. A new alfalfa dehydrating plant resulted from similar circumstances. A new poultry dressing plant to handle 10,000 birds per day resulted after an appraisal of available raw materials. A study of local markets some time ago resulted in the establishment of a plant to make a certain type of paper, for packaging products made and distributed locally.

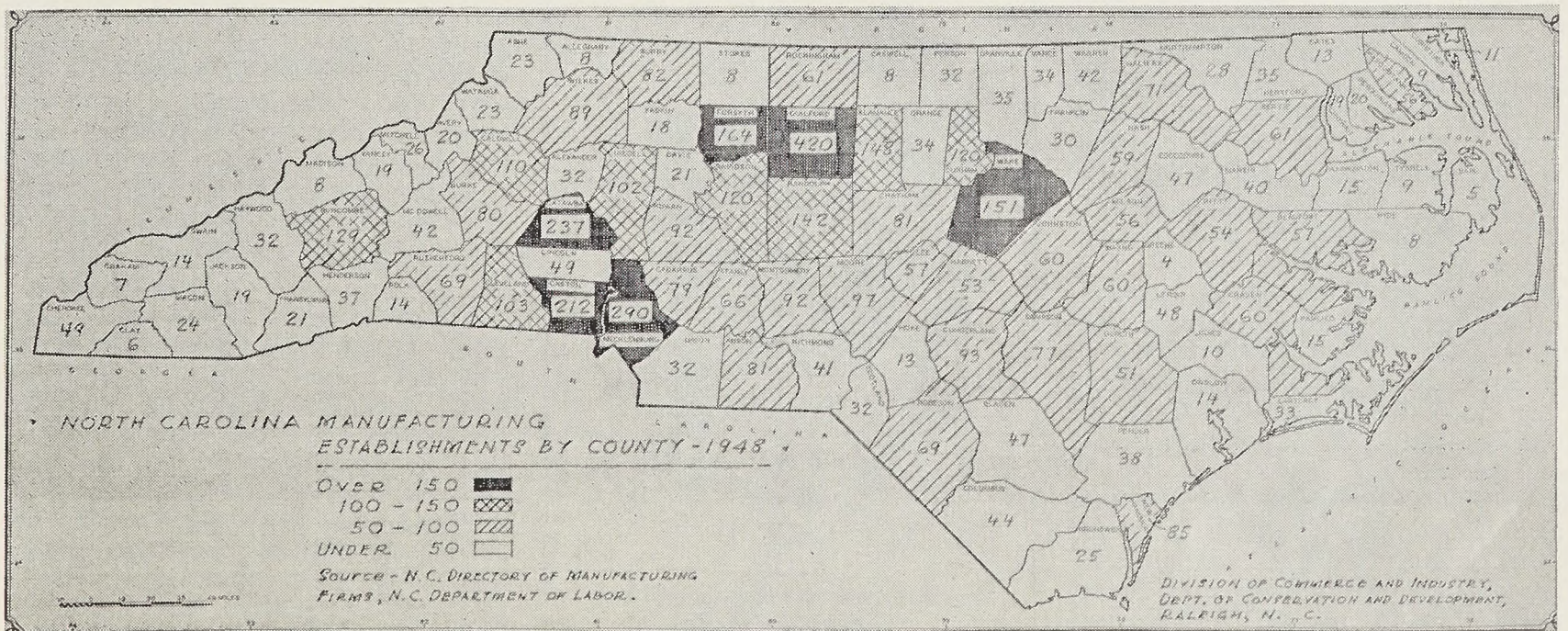
New Products Offer Opportunities

An entirely new type of product furnished the lead some time ago for the establishment of a plant to make a plastic material for covering table tops. Labor experienced in the operation of certain types of textile machinery, plus a market for the product locally, served to point out the opportunity for a small new plant a short time ago. "Know-how," together with a portion of the required capital and local raw materials, recently furnished the lead for establishment of a new meat packing plant in North Carolina.

These examples serve to illustrate the untapped opportunities for industrial de-

(Continued on page 26)

The two maps shown on these pages make only too clear the close relation between the number of industries a county has to the income of the county's people.



GROWING ALFALFA IN NORTH CAROLINA

By W. W. WOODHOUSE, JR.

Department of Agronomy, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

MANY a North Carolina farmer has established his first stand of alfalfa sometime during the last three years. In fact, the acreage of this crop in the state has been expanding for the last several seasons just about as rapidly as seed and fertilizer supplies would permit. This increased use of alfalfa on North Carolina farms is due largely to the fact that we have found that it can be grown successfully and economically. We have wanted it for a long time but didn't know how to produce it.

There are a number of improved practices that have enabled us to raise our batting average with the "king of hay crops." The most important of these is better fertilization. However, they are all essential, so in telling how it's done it is best to start at the beginning and follow the job straight through.

Selecting the Soil

Alfalfa is a deep-rooted plant and must have good drainage. Naturally, it grows best on the more fertile soils, but it is being grown successfully on practically all the well-drained soil types in the state. If the land is not too fertile the difference just has to be made up with fertilizer.

Excessively weedy fields should be cleaned up before trying to get them into alfalfa. Weeds at the seedling stage cause a lot of trouble. Since alfalfa is a heavy hay producer, plant it as close to the hay mow as practical.

Seedbed and Seeding

Discing down some cover crop such as lespedeza helps in establishing alfalfa by reducing erosion and preventing baking of clay soils. It is usually best to disc rather than plow, leaving part of the cover on the surface as a mulch. A well-pulverized, shallow, firm seedbed is needed for alfalfa. Cut in the cover crop early so as to allow time for a good rain between this operation and the final harrowing and seeding.

Alfalfa may be seeded satisfactorily with a knapsack seeder, grain drill, or cultipacker seeder (or even by hand if it is done carefully). Covering can be done with a brush, weeder, harrow, or cultipacker. The cultipacker with seeding attachment does it all in one operation and seems to do the best job. Try to get the seed distributed uniformly and covered not over one-half inch deep.

Use 20 to 25 pounds of adapted seed per acre. If more seed appear to be needed you're probably trying to substitute seed for fertilizer, seedbed preparation, proper seeding date, or some other essential part of the process. Seed are an expensive and

unsatisfactory substitute in any case. As you get more experience and acquire better equipment you will be able to reduce the seeding rate.

Kansas and Oklahoma common are the best adapted varieties of those available. The more Northern types are less productive, the more Southern ones may winter-kill. There are a number of new strains such as Atlantic that appear promising for this area. However, seed of these are not yet available.

One small but vital step that should never be overlooked is that of inoculation. Always inoculate, even on soils that have grown alfalfa before. Keep inoculated seed out of the sunlight and cover as rapidly after seeding as possible. Watch the new seeding carefully. Occasionally inoculation may be poor or spotty. If noticed in time, this may be corrected by broadcasting a mixture of culture and cottonseed meal over the field on a rainy day.

The best seeding dates in North Carolina are from August 1 to 15 in the higher mountains to September 15 to 30 in the Coastal Plain. These late summer seedings are usually best since they allow the plants to become established during cooler weather and with less weed competition than spring seedings. Consequently, they usually produce about a full crop of hay the first season. Spring seedings are satisfactory at times but are less dependable and usually result in a short crop the first year. They may be the most desirable in cases where winter weeds are the major problem.

Fertilization

Now we come to the all-important step



in growing alfalfa. This plant produces high yields of forage rich in protein and minerals. Consequently adequate supplies of phosphate, potash, and lime are a "must."

In preparing for alfalfa on our acid soils adequate lime is the first essential. The safest bet is to lime according to soil tests. Most unlimed soils will require from one to three tons of ground limestone. By all means get this on prior to discing down the cover crop so that this operation will work the lime into the soil. Much of the advantage of alfalfa's deep root system may be lost by not having the lime with the roots. The importance of this may be seen in the following data of the North Carolina Experiment Station:

Method of Application of Ground Limestone	Alfalfa Hay—3 yr. Av. Pounds per Acre
Broadcast at seeding	3,665
Mixed with soil prior to seeding	5,414

Be sure to put the right amount of lime on the field but also see that it is spread over the entire field. Too much on some spots and none on others may average out the proper amount for the field as a whole, but result in poor alfalfa.

Most people know that alfalfa is a "lime-loving" plant. Recognition of the fact that it also has a high requirement for phosphate, potash, and boron has probably been the most important single factor enabling North Carolina to expand production of this crop. Under average conditions we suggest at seeding an application of 800 to 1,000 pounds of 2-12-12 plus 20 to 35 pounds of borax. A very high proportion of the alfalfa seeded in the state has received this fertilization with good results. However, where soils are known to contain good potash supplies the following suggestion seems to be an improvement. Work in 1,000 pounds of superphosphate and then use 500 pounds of 2-12-12 at seeding.

The reason behind this alternative suggestion is this: Alfalfa seems to be quite responsive to heavy applications of phosphate, made prior to seeding, with the effect carrying over for several years. For example, phosphate applications have produced 30 to 40 per cent increases in yield the third year after application. On the other hand, excessive potash applications result in excessive potash uptake on the part of alfalfa without an increase in yield.

(Continued on page 26)



FARMSTEAD LIGHTING

The vitally important lighting campaign, first of the "power use" programs in the state, is described by an expert.

By ELIZABETH O'KELLEY

REA Home Economist for Region I

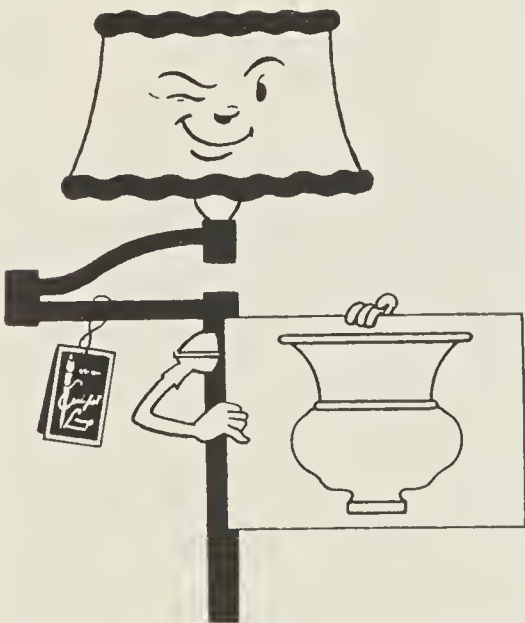
ONE out of every four high school students in America has defective eyesight and for college students the percentage is even higher. The fact that probably less than 3 per cent of these students had eye defects when they entered the first grade shows the terrific strain on eyesight a young person experiences in getting an education.

Better lighting is the answer to this tremendous problem.

Fall, school re-opening time, was therefore considered the logical time to begin a Farmstead Lighting program among the members of rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina. At a meeting for electrical advisors, managers and directors held in Raleigh during September, plans were discussed to increase the use of water systems, ranges, refrigerators and other appliances and electrical equipment, but it was agreed that a Farmstead Lighting program should come first.

Proper Wiring Essential

Before a home can have proper lighting, however, it must have proper wiring. Often a home that was wired only for lighting has gradually had such appliances as a range, refrigerator or even barn electric equipment added and the member wonders why he gets poor service. He should have an electrician install wiring large enough to take care of all his present and future needs.

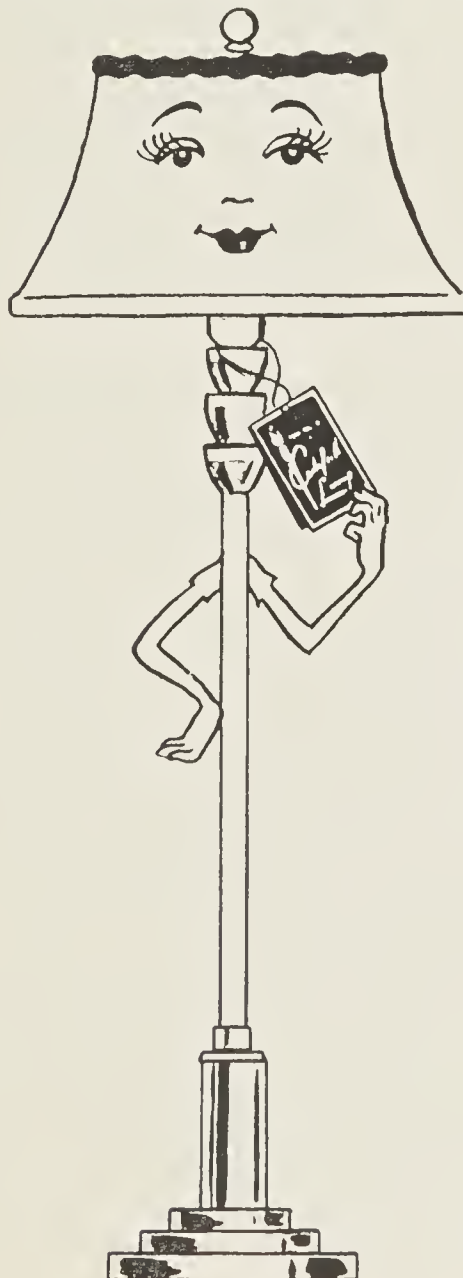


A number of years ago an eye specialist had a letter from his daughter, a college student. She complained that she was having trouble getting the right kind of light to study by since she was permitted to use only a bulb of a certain size in her room.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

The eye specialist got busy and had made for his daughter a satisfactory "student lamp." Out of this incident grew the well-known Illuminating Engineers Society (IES), composed of eye specialists and scientists. The science of proper lighting was advanced greatly under the 67 requirements demanded by IES before the society put its stamp of approval on lighting equipment. The "student lamp" developed by IES called for a lamp 28 inches tall, a light difusing bowl with a diameter at the top of 8 inches, with a shade to fit.

The Certified Lamp which our Farmstead Lighting program calls for goes a bit further than the requirements of IES. Instead of 67 requirements made by IES,



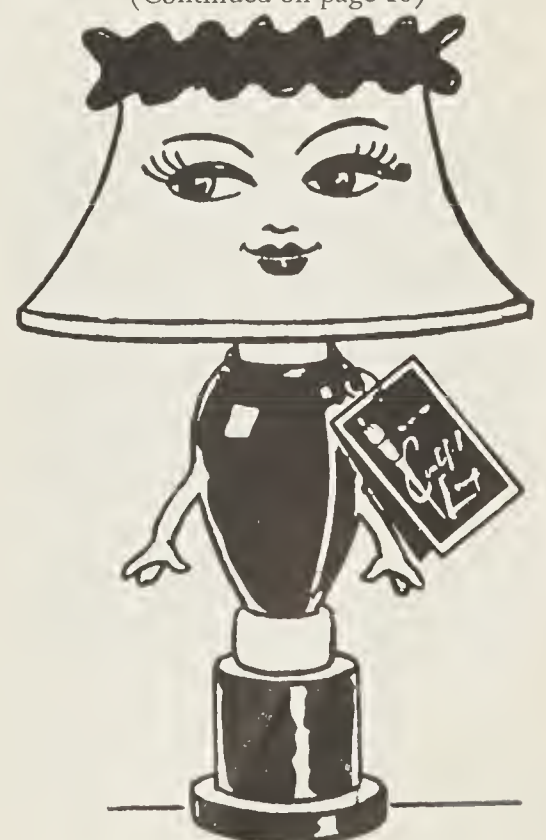
lamps that carry the Certified Lamp approval must meet 105 rigid specifications. Of these 48 of the specifications have to do with construction, 37 pertain to electrical characteristics, and 20 cover lighting performance.

Advantages of Certified Lamps

Certified Lamps have the tremendous advantage of not only meeting the exact needs of the user for various types of reading or work, but permit a homemaker to derive the fullest decorative benefit. That is, a housewife is not only interested in having the kind of light that will lead to a minimum of eyestrain, but will also enable her to make her home more attractive. It should be pointed out here, however, that only too often the purchaser buys for looks and not for light. The smart thing to do, of course, is to buy for both.

The two essentials of good lighting are those old standards, quantity and quality. Fortunately, it is possible to measure light with registering meter just as easily as it is to measure a yard of cloth or a gallon of water. These accurate devices, which no doubt will be demonstrated in your section by the electrical advisor or some other member of your co-op, measure light in foot candles, and make clear the amount

(Continued on page 18)



A NEW KIND OF THANKSGIVING FEAST

Delighted to get electric power from South River E.M.C., citizens of Carvers Spring, Cumberland County hold a big barbecue supper.

By ROBERT MENZIES

AFTER waiting years for electric service, residents of the Carvers Spring community, between Fayetteville and Fort Bragg, were so delighted to get such service that they held a big barbecue spread on the night of September 16 of this year, and R. R. Edwards, Manager of South River Electric Membership Corporation, and employees of the co-op were honored guests.

A crowd estimated at about 200 gathered in the brightly-lighted yard of H. L. Andrews' farm home for the affair. C. W. Bill and H. R. Bordeaux were among those working with Mr. Andrews in preparing for the event. W. C. Dunigan, Safety Engineer among co-ops in Eastern North Carolina, was on hand, and W. G. Grigg, Principal of the Long Hill School, made the main speech. Many of the guests were people from nearby sections who already had electric service but who came to help their friends and neighbors celebrate their getting it, too. This new addition brought South River E.M.C.'s membership up to 5700, with 1428 miles of lines.

What had made it particularly unpleasant for people in Carvers Spring section to do without electricity was the fact that at nights they had had a plain view of lights in at least three directions. In one direction the lights of Fayetteville could be seen. Then the lights on top of the water tower at the big veteran's hospital over on Highway 15-A loomed against the skyline.



The staff of the South River E.M.C. were honored guests at the barbecue supper. Shown in this photo made at the event are Manager R. R. Edwards, right, and Electrification Advisor Emmett Byrd.

And in the other direction, finally, they could see the lights of Fort Bragg. In short, this prosperous truck farming community was an unserved "pocket", so far as electricity was concerned, and the folks had gotten pretty weary of waiting for it.

How It Started

Things began to come to a head at the tail end of last year. On December 29 Mrs. D. C. Warren of this community wrote a letter that started the ball rolling. The letter went to Joe Reaves, Farm Director of Station WPTF in Raleigh. She told him she had heard him tell on his "World and Farm News" program, which comes on at 6:45 each morning, how he had helped a man in Virginia get electric service. (Mr. Reaves had sent this other letter to the office of the Rural Electrification Authority in Raleigh and it had been referred to the proper people in Washington and Virginia, with the result the man had gotten service from the Southside E.M.C. at Crewe, Va.) Mrs. Warren went on to say she and her neighbors had been anxious to get electric service for a long time and would appreciate any help he could give them.

Mr. Reaves sent Mrs. Warren's letter over to the office of the Authority and Chairman Gwyn B. Price and Principal Engineer D. D. ("Dave") Barber, Jr., gave the matter prompt attention. Mrs. Warren was sent a map and was asked to mark on it the location of the homes of those wishing service. There was an exchange of letters getting everything clear. Then on January 19, N. L. Warren, of the same community, sent a card to Mr. Reaves. This relative of the original inquirer said that he was particularly interested in securing electric power with which to operate his woodworking shop, located on his farm. He had a Delco system, he said, but it was not giving satisfactory service. This message also found its way to the Authority's office.

Following a regular procedure, the Authority had requested Manager Edwards to run a field check in the community to see if it could be covered under his "area coverage" program. On a visit to the office of the Authority on April 30, he reported that 39 residents could be served but that since they had made application to the Carolina Power and Light Company for service, this company would have to

render a release before the co-op could serve them.

Meeting in Fayetteville

On May 9 a meeting arranged by Engineer Barber was held in the City Manager's office in Fayetteville. The three possible suppliers of electric service to the community were represented. These included C.P.&L., which had lines to within about a half-mile of the community; Fayetteville's municipal electric system, which had lines too within approximately a mile and a half of the community; and South River E.M.C., with lines coming to within about three miles, from the north.

It was a friendly meeting, Mr. Barber says. He explained that the Authority was not advocating that any particular one of them do the job, but that it thought these people should be served—by all three, by two or one of them. Everyone there, including J. C. Hall, manager of Fayetteville's Public Works Commission, agreed that these people richly deserved such service. Since C.P.&L. was the company to which the people had applied—the residents are said to have thought they were too close to Fayetteville to be eligible for REA service—it was decided the company would make a survey to see whether it could profitably serve the community.

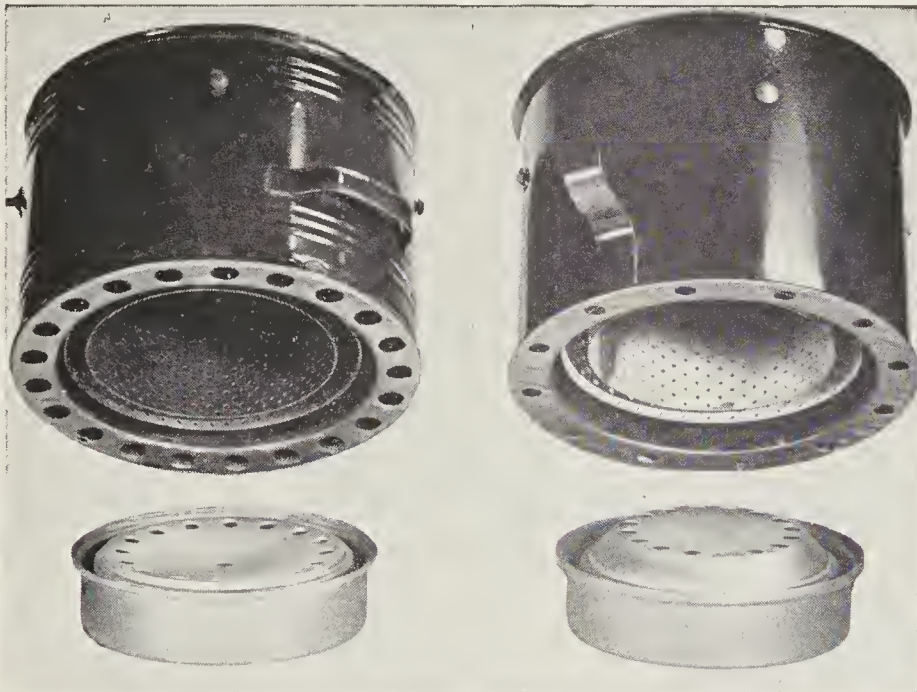
On June 17 Engineer Barber received a report by phone from Carolina Power & Light. The company could afford to serve some of the residents, it was reported, but not all of them. Since it was agreed the

(Continued on page 24)



Shown here are a few of those among the throng that attended the barbecue celebration at Carvers Spring.

THOUSANDS OF TOBACCO FARMERS HAVE PLACED THEIR CONFIDENCE IN FLORENCE-MAYO AIR-CONDITIONING TOBACCO CURERS EVER SINCE 1935



FLORENCE-MAYO Patented Air-Conditioning CURERS are the only tobacco curers equipped with the Revolutionary new, genuine FLORENCE

FLARE-RESISTING BURNERS!

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Now available in all 1950 Model Florence-Mayo Curers!

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FARMVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

"POWER USE" PROGRAM PLANNED

A vigorous program to provide load building, an informed membership and good community relations and support grows out of a conference in Raleigh.

GROUNDWORK for an extensive Power Use and Member Education program was laid at a conference of electrification advisers and managers held in Raleigh September 19, 20 and 21.

The program has as its objective: "An informed membership, actively interested in making the co-op enterprise a success, together with good community relations and strong community support for the co-op."

Meetings on the first day of the conference were held at Patterson Hall at State College. Some of the leading figures in North Carolina agriculture addressed those attending the conference. Dr. G. W. Forster, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at State College, discussed "Cooperative Education." He was followed by Prof. D. S. Weaver, Assistant Director of the North Carolina Extension Service, who discussed "Why the Extension Service is Interested in REA."

Prof. Weaver told how the tremendous interest in rural electrification in the state had been brought out in an ERA housing survey conducted in Edgecombe, Moore, and Cleveland counties in the early thirties. He told of the reluctance of people to believe farmers paying 50 cents a month for kerosene lighting would pay \$1.00 a month for electric lighting. And he reviewed the crudeness of electrical appliances in the early days of REA, how labor was so cheap in those days labor-saving devices were considered unnecessary. But the rural electrification program is the only one in which North Carolina has reached the national average, he said, pointing out the great need for improvement along many lines. He also explained the three main departments of State College—resident teaching, research, and extension—and told of the work done by the three divisions of the extension service, home demonstration, farming as a business and the 4-H Club program.

First Co-op in 1820

"Why the Vocational Agriculture Department is Interested in REA" was the subject of a talk by Dean J. B. Kirkland of the college's Vocational Agriculture Department. Numerous groundless criticisms of the cooperative movement were "explained away" by Harry Caldwell, Secretary of the N. C. Cooperative Council and Master of the State Grange. The coopera-

tive movement in America dates back to 1820, he said, and insurance companies, press associations and many other forms of business use exactly the same principles

MORE POWER COMING UP

At the Electrification Advisers and Managers Conference held in Raleigh September 19, 20 and 21, plans for an ambitious "power use" program among co-op members were outlined. Farmstead Lighting was chosen as the first one to tackle. Some of the programs can be carried out only in particular sections, due to geographical features and the nature of farming involved. But the whole program, further indication N. C. electric co-operatives are growing from construction into service organizations, points to stepped-up use of electricity on Tar Heel farms.

Here is a list of the campaigns planned:

- Farmstead Lighting
- Deep Freeze Units
- Small Household Equipment
- Water Systems
- Electric Ranges
- Electric Refrigerators
- Laundry Equipment
- Wiring
 - Brooders
 - Hammermills
 - Motors—Large and Small
 - Hay Dryers
 - Dairy Equipment
 - Poultry Equipment
 - Soil Heating
 - Tobacco Curing
 - Irrigation
 - Farm Shops
 - Home Heating and Cooling
 - Outbuilding Connections.

of organization as is employed by farmer cooperatives.

"When you hear anyone say cooperatives are destroying private enterprise," Mr. Caldwell said, "you should realize that

co-ops are private enterprises. If we are to preserve true free enterprise, we must protect the little fellow—the farmer and operators of small businesses—and the cooperative system is the best answer in accomplishing this."

Speaking on the subject "Rural Electrification in North Carolina," Chairman Gwyn B. Price said: "A cooperative has service to sell, not just kilowatts. We are going to take electricity to farms in such quantity that there will not only be enough for home and farm use but also for rural industries."

Panel Discussions Held

The second and third days of the conference were held in the auditorium of the Laboratory of Hygiene and were given over to panel discussions of preparing effective news letters, how to secure co-operation from appliance and equipment dealers and contractors, vocational agriculture and extension work, newspaper and radio publicity, annual and group meetings. Cecil Viverette, chairman of the committee which formed the new program, discussed "Co-ops Relations to the Economic Stability of the Area."

A demonstration, with films and slides along with many models of modern lamps, was given on the subject of Farmstead Lighting by Elizabeth O'Kelley, Home Economist for REA's Division I. Tom Slade led a panel discussion on "Planning of Electrification Advisers' Programs" and the group worked out a method of setting up such a program to fit a particular co-op's needs.

Although a Farmstead Lighting program was decided upon as the first to be launched, those at the conference agreed there are numerous other power use programs to be taken up later. Those mentioned are outlined elsewhere on this page.

Taking a leading part in the conference were R. M. Billhimer, Assistant Regional Head of the Application and Loans Division of Region I; Andrew Tessman, A.&L. agricultural engineer; Miss O'Kelley; Earl Patterson, A.&L. field representative for Eastern North Carolina; and Asher Young, A.&L. field representative for Western North Carolina.

Future conferences will be in the nature of workshops, it was decided, and the next conference will probably be held shortly after the first of the year.

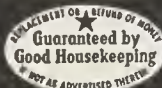
Here they are! New **HOTPOINT** VALUES FOR '49

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See us and see the year's biggest values in home appliances! They're Hotpoint's brilliant 1949 array of household worksavers...streamline styled, feature packed and built for lasting service by America's Foremost Kitchen and Home-Laundry Planners. Product by product and feature by feature you get more for your money from Hotpoint! Come in and see why.



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Mocksville, North Carolina

. . The Carolina Homemaker . .

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

Are you in search for new sandwich ideas? Try these suggestions and you will find that the results are tasty and also chock full of food value. The family will relish these sandwiches in the lunch box or for informal meals.

SANDWICH FILLINGS

California Delight

- ½ cup peanut butter
- Juice of 1 orange
- 1 tablespoon grated orange rind
- ½ cup shredded coconut

Cream peanut butter and add orange juice gradually. Add orange rind and coconut and mix thoroughly.

Makes filling for 4 sandwiches.

Sunshine Special

- 1 cup grated carrots
 - 1 cup chopped dates
 - ½ cup chopped nuts
 - ½ cup cooked salad dressing
- Combine all ingredients and mix well.
Makes filling for 4 sandwiches.

Cream Cheese Surprise

- 6 ounces cream cheese (2 packages)
 - 6 strips crisp bacon, diced
 - ½ cup sliced stuffed olives
- Soften cheese by stirring. Add bacon and olives. Mix well.
Makes filling for 4 sandwiches.

Favorite Ham Sandwich

- ¼ cup butter
 - ¼ cup brown sugar
 - Dash cloves
 - 2 teaspoons prepared mustard
 - 4 slices boiled ham
- Cream together butter and brown sugar, cloves and mustard until fluffy. Use this spread instead of plain butter for ham sandwiches.

Makes filling for 4 sandwiches.

PRACTICAL IN THE HOME

Simple-to-do methods of cleaning will appeal and become habits much more quickly than laborious ways. Baking soda used as a cleanser provides these methods. It is effective, practical, and safe. It is readily available, too.

GLASSWARE: Sparkling glassware denotes good housekeeping. But goblets and all glassware will accumulate dust and a cloudy film which dulls the luster.

For pieces that have become clouded, wash in baking soda water. This solution is made by dissolving about three tablespoonfuls of soda to each quart of warm

water. Baking soda emulsifies the grease film on glassware. Dirt entangled in this deposit will be carried off in the emulsion.

For deep cut or etched glassware, use a soda paste. Add just enough water to the soda to make a thin paste. Then, with a small, soft, clean brush, apply the paste to the crevices. Rinse well and rub dry. Because soda is a non-abrasive cleanser, it will never scratch or mar the surface of the finest glass.

use until ready to sterilize.

SILVER: Silver, cleaned the soda way, reduces cleaning time to a minimum—many pieces may be cleaned at one time.

Fill a large aluminum kettle with water. Take a well-used kettle for it may become discolored during the silver cleaning process. Add one teaspoonful of soda for each quart of water used. Bring the solution to a boil. Remove the kettle from the heat and immerse the silverware completely.



SCHOOL LUNCHES—The secret behind making school lunches nourishing enough to discourage between meal snacks lies in varying the ingredients of sandwich fillings in a number of interesting ways, keeping always in mind that the sandwich must be fresh-tasting, moist and flavorful.

To remove a ring or deposit from bottles, fill them three-fourths full with soda solution. Use the proportion of approximately three tablespoonfuls of soda to each quart of water. Dissolve the soda, then shake the bottle vigorously. Should the stain be stubborn, let the bottle soak for a few minutes, then shake again. After cleaning, rinse well and let dry. To remove the curdy milk deposit on baby bottles or nipples, soak them in soda solution after

Do not boil after adding the silverware. In a few minutes the tarnish, silver sulphide (Ag_2S) will decompose and pure silver will be deposited on the silverware. Rinse silverware and dry well. It is suggested that the silverware be rubbed with a soft cloth for a soft finish.

If a large aluminum kettle is not available, use a large enamel kettle and a piece of aluminum such as an aluminum pot

(Continued on next page)

cover. Be sure that each piece of silverware is in contact with the aluminum or with another piece of silver that touches the aluminum.

If the silverware has a butler finish or has oxidized decorations, this type of cleaning is not recommended.

COOKING UTENSILS: Nothing can spoil coffee more quickly than filmy coffee oils which just naturally accumulate on the sides of coffee makers. To remove, sprinkle dry soda on a damp dishcloth and rub over the stain. Rinse well and dry. Glass coffee makers will sparkle if rinsed often with a soda solution. Keep cloth filters sweet by rinsing in a soda solution and then store in a fresh solution.

To remove food stains from casseroles and baking dishes, place about three tablespoonfuls of soda in the dish, then fill with water. Let the solution remain in the dish for a few minutes.

SMALL EQUIPMENT: Small food storage equipment, such as bread boxes, cooky jars and refrigerator dishes, often accumulate small particles of food. To cleanse the equipment, wash in hot soapy water and then in a soda solution. Rinse in clear water and dry well.

FOR REMOVING ODORS: Some foods, such as fish, make a pan smell disagreeable. This is because food oils which cling to the pan have a tendency to hold in the food odors. Baking soda can emulsify the oils and remove this odor quickly and effectively. It can sweeten sour types of odors, too.

To remove the odors, soak utensil with soda solution, (three tablespoonfuls of soda to a quart of water). Follow this procedure by washing in hot soapy water. Rinse and dry.

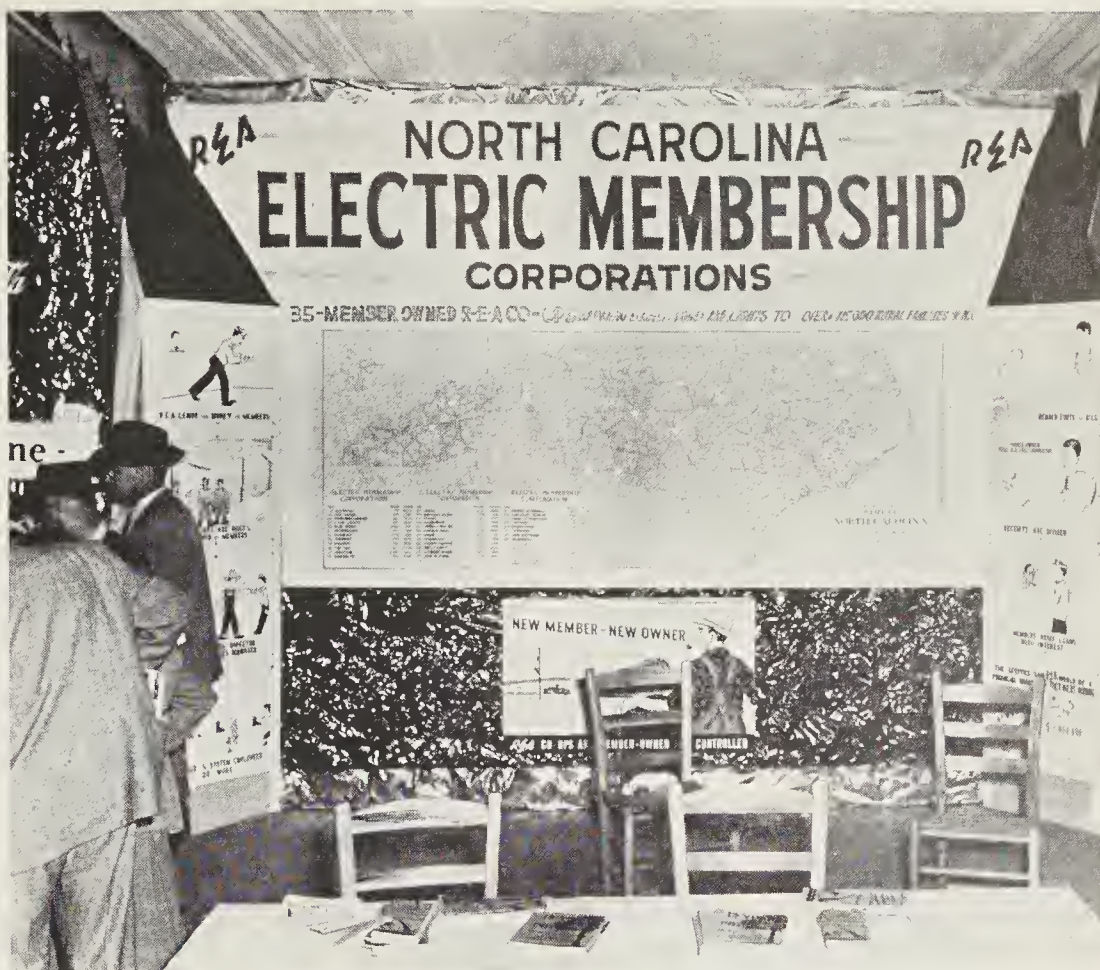
FOOD STORAGE EQUIPMENT: To keep refrigerators, ice cube trays, and freezers sweet and clean, wash the walls and shelves thoroughly with a cloth dipped in a mild solution of baking soda. Use three tablespoonfuls of soda to each quart of warm water. If food has spilled, use dry soda on a damp cloth and rub away all traces of spots or stains. Rinse with clear water and dry.

To keep ice refrigerators sweet and the drain pipe clean, pour a cupful of soda solution over the ice each week. Use a solution made of four tablespoonfuls of soda to one cup cold water.

FOR CLEANING JEWELRY: Jewelry that has become dull, tarnished, or that needs cleaning may be brightened by dipping into a soda solution. Use two tablespoonfuls of soda to one quart of water. Rinse, dry and polish.

FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES: The seriousness of a fire may be lessened by the action of soda. Throw soda directly on the fire as soon as flames break out and it will smother the flames immediately. Never throw water on grease or oil fires as water

REA EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR



A large map of North Carolina with blinking lights marking the location of rural electric co-ops in the state was the dominating feature of this year's REA exhibit at the State Fair at Raleigh last month. The striking display also included panel illustrations telling "the REA story," and literature, including a cleverly-prepared booklet telling of the development of rural electrification in the state, was handed out. Members of the staffs of various co-ops alternated in taking charge of the exhibit.

only spreads the fire. Keep a box of soda handy at all times.

WINTER KEEPING

Care in packing away summer clothes this fall will pay dividends next year when warm weather returns. Stains and soil, easy to remove now, may be "set" if left to age on clothing. Thus, it pays to put clothes away clean.

Store clothes where they are protected from dust, rust, moisture, mice, insect pests—and also from unnecessary wrinkling or crushing. Remove any pins or metal ornaments which may leave marks. For clothes that hang up over the winter, sturdy wooden or plastic hangers are recommended rather than metal hangers which may leave rust marks.

Clothes worth keeping are worth keeping in good condition.

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

A Southern Company by Southern Men

OPERATING 126 STORES

IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES

You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at

ROSE'S 5-10-25¢ STORES

FARMSTEAD LIGHTING

(Continued from page 11)

of light needed for various types of usage. In general, avoid having too little or too much light and seek to have the right amount for the job to be done.

As for the quality of light, you should strive for freedom from glare and flicker, and there should be the right distribution of light. An important feature of Certified Lamps is that the top part of their difusing bowls is made of metal for the purpose of directing the light into surrounding areas of the room for better distribution. About 10 per cent of the light from a lamp should be for this purpose for it has been found that a person sees with all parts of his eyes, not just the part facing the page.

By this time there is a kind of lamp for just about every kind of use. These include floor lamps, bridge lamps—named for its arm that resembles a bridge and not for the game, incidentally—pin-to-wall lamps, dresser lamps, dresser table lamps, end table lamps, and swing-arm lamps.

At Little Cost

The great development of plastics in recent years has meant that many attractive, inexpensive reflectors and shades are now on the market. Simple plastic bowls that will cut out glare can be bought these days in the dime stores for as little as 10 or 15 cents. A plastic glare chaser cost only about \$1.25 before the war and may be even cheaper now. Glareless bulbs with silver-coated bowls are now obtainable in 150-watt and 60-watt sizes.

You may have stored away in your home some good lamps that could not be repaired during the war. This work can be done now and you might improve the lighting in your home considerably by getting these lamps out and having them put in shape. Many of the pre-war lamps were equipped with "three-way" features—giving dim, bright and very bright light. Most of the Certified Lamps are two-way lamps. It was found that in order to conserve electricity, many people were doing their eyes no good in using only the dimmest light possible. So if you have a "three-way" lamp, be sure you don't make this mistake.

From the electrical advisor or office of your co-op you can secure more information on the Farmstead Lighting program, and no doubt your cooperative's news letter will carry more details about it. Once you have learned the facts about this fine program, you will see that you cannot afford to gamble the eyesight of your children and family against a few dollars difference in price of Certified Lamps and ordinary lamps.

Princess Elizabeth: "Divorce and separation are responsible for some of the darkest evils in our society today."

FARM LIGHTS INCREASE SAFETY

By IRA MILLER
Farm Electrification Bureau

The farmer is an outdoor man. And this follows whether it be day or night. Not that the farmer works around the clock, but his chores often extend far into the



IT'S WISE ECONOMY—to light
the path to your job.

evening. This is true, particularly, in the winter when days are short.

Night is a hazardous time for farming operations. Farmers are tired and may not be as wary of accidents as would be the case earlier in the day. Pitchforks, which have slipped to the ground, and rakes and hoes, lying around "work end up," can cause painful injuries. Other larger objects, when unseen in the shadows, can cause collisions with moving farm vehicles.

Because of these ever-present night time dangers, it is good economic sense to have farm yards well lighted. An accident is bad

business. It reduces efficiency, increases labor and production costs and, consequently, lowers farm income. Serious mishaps may halt farming operations at a time when work should be going full steam ahead. Remember, it is just as important to light up the path to your job, as to have adequate light on the job.

Be sure that you have enough lights to provide satisfactory illumination at all places where it is needed. The wiring system, too, must be adequate to handle both your lighting and power loads. A single 50 watt bulb won't light up the county fair grounds. And neither will it light up the farmyard. So, go over your night farming and vehicular traffic requirements carefully; then plan your lighting arrangements accordingly. In general, lights should be provided to illuminate doorways of buildings, loading platforms, sidewalks and driveways which will be used after dark. This, probably, will require most farmers to supplement yard pole lights with separate flood lights located on the corners or sides of buildings so as to illuminate wide areas of the farmyard. When it comes to exterior lighting, don't neglect to provide adequate illumination for doors and porches of the residence. Poultry ranges or other places which might be menaced by predatory animals and thieves, also, should be well illuminated. Lights should be installed so that they can be controlled conveniently from various locations as work progresses around the farmstead. This can be done through the use of multiple-control switches, or by means of a low-voltage relay control system.

Geo. N. Craig, American Legion commander: "The American Legion wants a state of welfare in America, but not a welfare state."

Lincoln White, State Dep't press official, commenting on Stalin's congratulatory message to new "E German Democratic Republic"—Communist state in Soviet zone: "It is expected that a father will pass out cigars on the birth of a son."

Pres. Harry S. Truman: "I am still as strong for universal military training as I have ever been. I think it is necessary not only for the welfare of the country but for the health of our young people as well."

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, pres. of UN Gen'l Assembly: "We have harnessed the power of the atom, but we have yet to bridle the passions of men and the ambitions of nations firmly enough to make war obsolete."

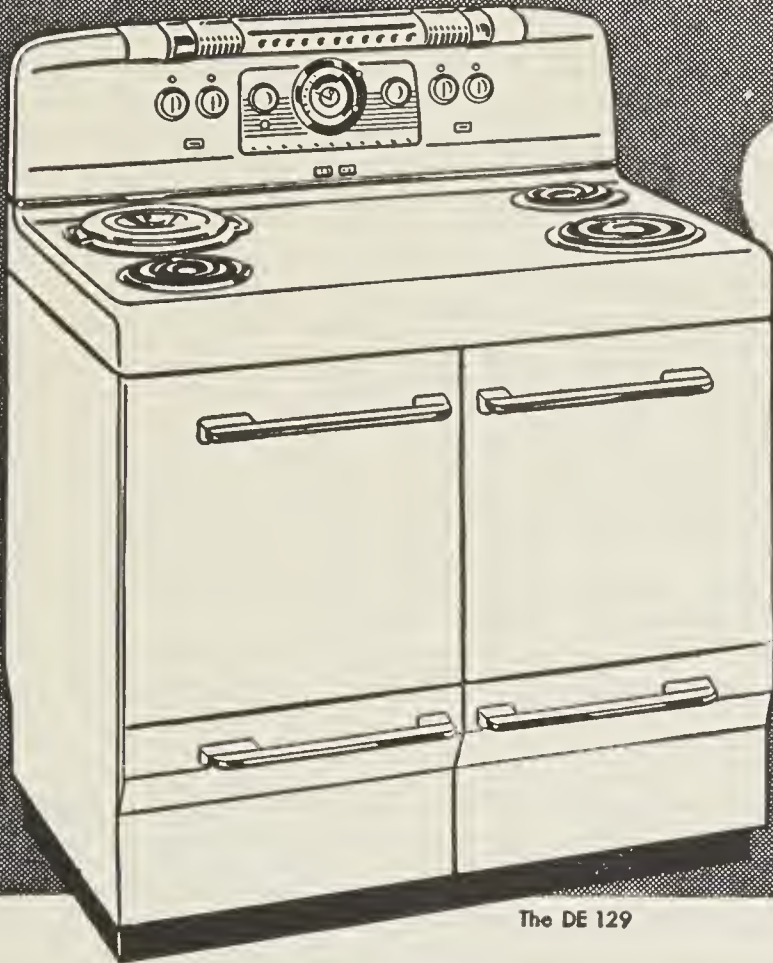


"John, I lost a needle in that chair.
Let me know if you find it!"

YOU'LL WANT IT—WE'VE GOT IT!

CROSLEY

the Electric Range with  Beauty and  Brains!



The DE 129

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sensational
new
models
to
choose
from!

Every Crosley Home
Appliance is Designed
from the Woman's Angle



So Beautiful!

Lovely lines and exclusive frame fitting flush to wall—chromium-hooded lamp—models with “divided” or “cluster” type surface units—seamless top streamlined in one with the front! Snow-white porcelain-enamel finish, finest chromium fittings—beautiful inside and out!

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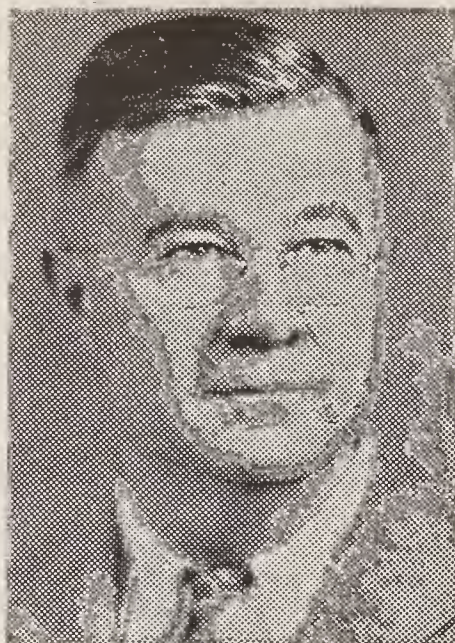
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“CASH IF YOU HAVE IT— —CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT”

BRUNSWICK AND SOUTH SCHEDULE ANNUAL MEETINGS

Interesting Program Planned For Members of South River E.M.C.



FRANK H. JETER
Principal Speaker at Stedman
Annual Meeting

MANAGER R. R. Edwards has announced plans for the 1949 Annual Meeting of the South River E.M.C. to be held the day after "Turkey Day," and all indications point to the best meeting in the co-op's history.

Frank H. Jeter, one of the most able and popular speakers in North Carolina, has accepted an invitation to make the main address. Editor of the Division of Publications of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Mr. Jeter also conducts a regular farm program over Radio Station WPTF in Raleigh and is known to thousands of people in this and other states. A number of groups of families now represented among the South River E.M.C. membership first learned of the REA program through hearing Frank Jeter's radio talks about rural electrification.

"We've had wonderful support from appliance dealers," Manager Edwards reports. "Dealers in Lillington, Dunn, Fayetteville, Roseboro, Stedman, Warsaw, Bunnlevel, Newton Grove and salemburg have donated between \$800 and \$900 worth of large and small appliances to be awarded

lucky members at the Annual Meeting. These include a \$175 Philco deep freeze unit, a fine Sears, Roebuck water system, a \$125 wire recording set, a \$99 Thore Automatic ironer, and a lot of smaller appliances. That is, there will be more prizes this time than ever before."

Important points for members to consider, along with hearing reports on the co-op's progress and plans, will include a discussion of the important Capital Credits Plan, a new "power use" program being launched under the direction of Electrification Adviser Emmett Byrd, and the election of additional directors.

"Our power use program will get under way after the first of the year, beginning with a Farmstead Lighting campaign," the manager explained. "As for the election of directors, our board has expressed the feeling that due to the growth of the co-op, we should elect additional directors.

Manager Edwards emphasized that this

for the oldest person present.

The now flourishing South River E.M.C., with over 5,700 members and more than 1425 miles of line, came into existence largely through the vision, faith, and determination of "Mr. Joe" Howard, of Salemburg and president of the co-op's board of directors, with the assistance of E. J. Morgan, Sampson County farm agent, and Arthur James, a well known farmer of the same county.

President Howard's efforts to secure electric power for his section began during 1933, when America was experiencing one of its worst depressions. Unable to get any action out of the power companies, which were doing little expansion during the depression anyhow, he became interested in the Rural Electrification movement which was just beginning to crystalize (the Rural Electrification Act was passed in 1935). Accompanied by County Agent Morgan and Mr. James, "Mr. Joe" eventually at-

A speech by Frank Jeter, over \$800 worth of valuable prizes, and new entertainment features will be among the highlights of this year's Annual Meeting of South River Electric Membership Corporation to be held at the Stedman High School auditorium beginning at 2 P. M. on November 25.

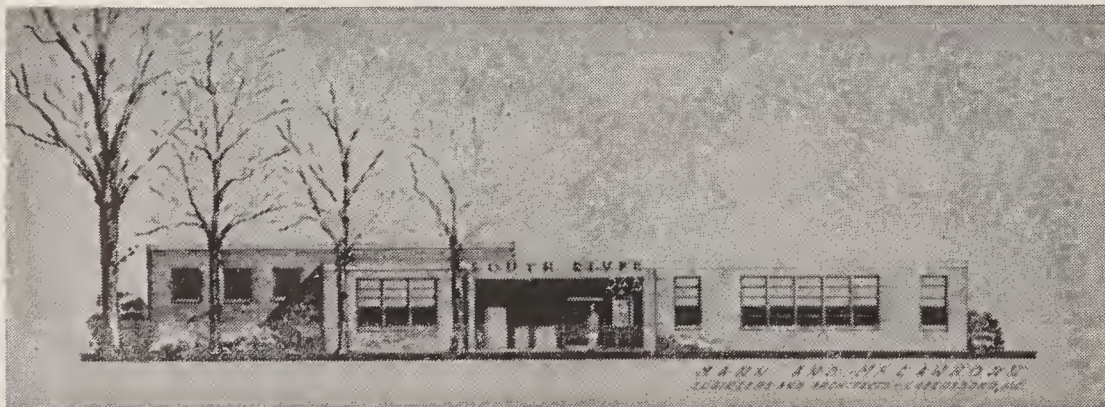
time a loudspeaker system will make it possible for any who don't get seats in the auditorium to hear the entire program.

The 1949 Annual Meeting will be highlighted by a number of fine entertainment features, the manager said. In addition to singing by a good quartet, there will be a number of interesting and amusing contests. These will include a prize for the person who has come the longest distance to attend the meeting and another prize

tended a meeting of the Four County E.M.C., with headquarters in Burgaw and getting inspiration there, returned to their section and held a number of meetings of interested people.

It took time and hard work to launch the co-op. There was bitter opposition from some sources and seemingly endless delays. But finally, on June 15, 1940, the incorporation meeting was held and soon the work of actually building the lines began. The first lines were energized during April, 1941. With an original membership of 831, the co-op served only the area within a 25 mile radius of Stedman. Today South River lines run to many parts of Sampson and Cumberland counties and also serve sections of Harnett, Bladen and Johnston counties. The co-op's \$60,000 new headquarters building in Dunn will be ready for occupancy, it is estimated, within eight or ten months.

The Thanksgiving season is a most appropriate time for South River's Annual Meeting. New and old members alike know their electric co-op represents plenty to be thankful for.



SOUTH RIVER E.M.C.'s NEW \$60,000 HOME will be located in Dunn and is expected to be ready for use during the summer of 1950.

RIVER COOPERATIVES

FOR NOVEMBER 25th

History of Development of Brunswick E.M.C. is Story of Determination and Hard Work.

By PEARL PRESTON PARIS

NO lights which Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation has been responsible for, in its ten years of remarkable accomplishment, have been brighter or stand out more clearly than the great determination in the hearts and minds of those early groups which met in Brunswick and Columbus counties during the latter days of 1938 to consider the possibility of rural electrification.

The establishing of REA in 1935 provided a great ray of hope for American farmers who had waited long years for electricity. In true pioneer spirit, meetings were held at the school houses in Shallotte, Bolivia, Waccamaw and Guideway. For the first time those who dreamed of electricity for rural people living off the main highways were glad to see united, determined effort. They saw the REA idea "take hold" and spread through concentrated effort.



Friendly members of the Brunswick E.M.C. headquarters staff at Shallotte are shown left to right: Mrs. Mae M. Sanderson, bookkeeper; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Willis, clerk; Mrs. Virginia R. Bellamy, stenographer; Miss Ruby Louise Gore, clerk; Mrs. Mazell W. Sabiston, work order clerk; Mrs. Lena Hawes, cashier.

There were some who doubted, understandably, but most doubts withered before the widespread determination to get the great job done. Committees were formed to contact those who had attended the meetings. Committee members talked of electricity while standing in the fields as their neighbors plowed, and continued to talk over kerosene lamps in widely scattered homes at night. Finally, during February of 1939, the co-op's charter was grant-

ed by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority.

Organization Meeting

The first meeting of the board of directors of the new cooperative was held in the school house at Shallotte on the night of March 18, 1939. The incorporators and first directors were C. P. Willett, T. T. Ward, R. D. Bennett, R. D. White, L. C. Stanley, Fred Lay, S. P. Fipps, G. K. Lewis, and Fronis Strickland. Mr. Willett was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Ward became secretary.

Edison Delbert Bishop, who had been one of the first to dream of electricity for rural families, became Coordinator and later Manager, and he has remained in the latter capacity ever since. "Doc" Bishop, as he is widely known, comes from a substantial farm background, having spent his

With over 5,000 members, Brunswick E.M.C. will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary at this year's Annual Meeting to be held at Waccamaw High School at Ash, N. C. on the day after Thanksgiving. Manager "Doc" Bishop has announced plans for a fine annual get-together, with an outstanding speaker, prizes, and other features.

boyhood on a farm in Ohio. No one realized more clearly how great was the task that lay ahead.

The first allocation was granted on May 24, 1939 in the amount of \$171,000 for



ELLIOTT TRIP, the energetic Assistant Manager of Brunswick E.M.C.

211 miles of line serving 601 families. Meanwhile, additional area was being developed in the northern section of Columbus County and part of Bladen and this later added 408 more members. Thus at this time the Certificate of Incorporation of the cooperative, which at first had read "operations . . . shall be principally conducted in Brunswick and Columbus counties," was changed to include Bladen County. This meant the addition of two more members of the board of directors, D. H. Lennon, Boardman, N. C.; and J. L. Robinson, the present President. In August of that first year of the co-op's history a com-

mittee consisting of Directors Ward, White, Lay, Stanley and Lennon was appointed to buy office furniture and equipment. Miss Louise Buffkin was employed as Secretary and Bookkeeper.



WHAT'S THIS! Any electric cooperative manager knows he has to hold numerous conferences with himself. That's what Brunswick E.M.C. Manager "Doc" Bishop is doing in this trick photo he had made in New York City.



FEEDER CATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA

As the result of a beef cattle program inaugurated by Commissioner L. Y. Balentine, the Markets Division of the State Department of Agriculture is being deluged with orders from Piedmont and eastern farmers for feeders and breeding heifers raised on mountain pastures in western North Carolina.

Approximately 300 head of cattle already have been shipped, although the program got under way only a few weeks ago, it was reported by Robert S. Curtis, one of the department's livestock marketing specialists.

"We have a backlog of orders for several hundred feeders, steers and breeding heifers, and new orders are being received daily," Curtis said. "Heavier and more frequent shipments can be expected a little later in the fall, when Western North Carolina farmers take their cattle off of pasture."

Most of the cattle shipments, Curtis said, are being loaded at Asheville, Clyde and West Jefferson, and orders are being received from the Piedmont to the coast. Deliveries are being made both by rail and truck.

Purpose of Program

The purpose of the program is to encourage Piedmont and eastern farmers, many of whom have surplus feedstuffs, to buy stock from western farmers for fattening before slaughter. In the past, many western North Carolina beef animals have been shipped to feed lots in other states for fattening.

Curtis estimated that eastern farmers, by feeding off 8,000 western North Carolina feeders, adding an average of 200 pounds an animal, could increase their value more than half a million dollars.

"This goal is perhaps too optimistic for this year," he said, "but we are making a good beginning. Farmers in the lower part of the state seem to be glad to get all the beef cattle farmers in the western counties will let them have. They prefer stock raised in North Carolina to that from other states because they know that, on the average, it is as good as or better

CAROLINA LIVESTOCK

than cattle from other areas. Furthermore, they know there is less risk of getting diseased animals, for this state has very rigid livestock sanitary laws."

Among beef cattle orders the Markets Division is now endeavoring to fill is one for 150 head, mostly high grade breeding heifers, placed by S. B. Simmons, of Greensboro, state director of vocational agriculture activities for Negroes. He wants the cattle for distribution among his students.

Deliveries already made, Curtis reported, include the following: Fifty feeders and breeding heifers to D. J. Rose, Goldsboro; 38 feeders to J. A. Speight, Windsor; 40 high grade heifers to C. E. Evans, Clarkton, and B. J. Brady, vocational agriculture teacher at Evergreen; 25 Hereford heifers to P. H. Jameson, Jackson; 75 head of feeders, steers and heifers to the McNair Corporation, Laurinburg; and a number of smaller orders.

The Markets Division of the Department of Agriculture, Curtis said, will act as a clearing house for handling orders for feeder cattle. Contracts can be placed 30 to 60 days in advance of delivery, he said, and he urged eastern farmers interested in obtaining feeders to send in their orders before mid-summer.

"Definite prices on the various kinds and classes of cattle cannot be given," Curtis said, "but it appears now that they will not be higher than last year. Every effort will be made to fill orders as near to specifications as possible. Don't delay if you want these good North Carolina cattle. All indications point to a favorable feeding year with good cattle available as well as surplus corn, cottonseed hulls and other roughages."

Less Milk Pays For More Barn Equipment

Dairymen who want to modernize their barns with steel equipment can buy the needed equipment at today's prices with fewer pounds of milk than were required to buy the same equipment in November 1941, Barn Equipment Association Chicago, found in a recent survey of prices and costs. In 1941, it took 394 hundred-weight of milk to pay for the equipment in a modern 20-cow barn. At today's prices it takes only 357 cwt. to pay the bill.

The survey showed that, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, prices received by farmers for milk in November 1941, averaged \$2.66 per cwt. In February 1949, price was \$4.33 per cwt. or 62 per cent higher.



In November 1941, the cost of completely equipping a 64-foot barn for 20 milking cows, including stalls and stanchions, water bowls, manger divisions, necessary manger and gutter drains, a bull pen, two pens for maternity cows, a calf pen, a 10-bushel litter carrier and track, a hay carrier, hay fork, pulleys and track, a 16-bushel feed truck and the steel columns for supporting the hay-mow, was \$1,048.78. This cost could be paid with 394 cwt. of milk at \$2.66 per cwt.

At today's prices, the same equipment will cost \$1,544.63, or the income from 357 cwt. of milk at \$4.33. Many farmers would not use all the equipment included in this study and their costs would be correspondingly lower.

To secure these cost figures, the Association asked its members to figure out an identical bill of materials for two periods and their reports were averaged. The averaged cost does not correspond with any individual quotation. This industry increase in prices is only 47.2 per cent above pre-war, a very modest increase as compared to increases in other items the farmer buys.

With present day milk prices having a higher buying power than in pre-war, farmers can install the sanitary, labor-saving, safe equipment in their barns and be in position to produce a higher grade of milk with a higher profit for their time and labor.

"The 37 cwt. of milk not now required as compared with the pre-war period, will provide \$160 toward other modernizing costs or for additional labor saving equipment," says W. Floyd Keepers, Association Secretary. "With building materials and all kinds of equipment now available, farmers are again in position to do some of the remodeling and building they have wanted to do. Fortunately, they can do it at a savings so far as steel equipment is concerned."

Livestock Auctioneer & Sale Management Service

Wide Contacts with Buyers for all
Classes of Livestock.

HARRY M. HAMILTON, JR.
Boone, N. C.

These were busy and long days for "Doc" Bishop and his staff of two—Line-man E. M. Pearson and Miss Buffkin. Late into the night he could be seen driving over the countryside, talking to countless people, studying the possibilities of new lines, or studying maps in his office.

First Lines Energized

It was on December 18, 1939, a cold winter's day, that the first section was to be energized, from Wilmington to Shallotte. There had been plenty of talk of the first Christmas tree lights for small bright eyes. "Doc" Bishop was steadily on the go, seeing to this detail and that. He made it a point to be at the last house when the switch was snapped. Only a small boy and his grandmother were at home. "Doc" watched the youngster timidly put his hand on the switch and took in the reaction of both young and old. Their eyes grew larger and larger as they stared in wonderment.

"See," the manager chuckled to the youngster, "there is a Santa Claus."

There was little time to pause and relish the new cooperative's accomplishment of 30 miles of line in use only seven months after the first allocation. The small lines that meant light and progress crawled steadily over the countryside. By the end of January, 1940, 233 consumers were being served along a total of 107 miles. Construction was started in January, 1940, for another 109 miles and was completed in April. And by the end of May of that year, BEMC was serving 701 consumers over a total of 319 miles of line. Another \$109,000 allocation was granted and construction completed in July added 418 more members along 140 miles of line. This brought the membership up to 1260, with consumers using an average of 46 KWH.

The manager and his able board of directors continued to map out new territory and study the possibility of bringing electricity to all who asked for it.

And what of the future? Manager Bishop confidentially predicts BEMC will have 1300 miles of lines which will serve



Waccamaw High School near Ash, N. C., scene of Brunswick E.M.C. Annual Meeting.

7,000 members. And he says usage will increase to 120 KWH per member.

The staff has grown to where there are now six office workers, 17 linesmen and 20 men on construction work. There are 10 system-owned vehicles.

The present directors of the cooperative are J. L. Robinson, of Whiteville, President; C. D. Branch, of Boardman, Vice-President;

W. M. Hewett, of Shallotte, Secretary and Treasurer; N. C. White, of Whiteville; D. L. Mercer, of Bolivia; F. E. Lay, of Olyphic; Foy D. Fowler, of Tabor City; W. A. Mintz, of Freeland; John B. Ward, of Ash; A. P. Henry, of Winnabow; and Fronis Strickland, of Tabor City.

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Use the McCulloch chain saw to make the most dollars from your timber. It's ideal for logging pulpwood, cutting cordwood, making fence posts, etc.

The McCulloch is amazingly light, yet packs a full 5-hp for high-speed cutting of any kind of wood. Special Rip-Cross chain needs no special tools to sharpen. Interchangeable blades up to 5 feet available.

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Grover at Fallston Road
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SHALLOTTE FURNITURE COMPANY

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H. J. Henson

Furniture — Philco Appliances

Inquire about the new one-man Model 3-25, weighing only 25 lbs. and with full 3 horsepower.

* * *

Protected Dealership Areas Available

HOUSE CLEANING THE ELECTRICAL WAY

TODAY'S wise homemaker looks at her whole cleaning job when she buys a vacuum cleaner. She thinks of her walls, ceilings and furnishings as well as her rugs and floors in choosing her vacuum cleaning system.

She plans to clean the draperies, the lamp shades, the furniture, especially the upholstered pieces, the woodwork, the bed-springs, the mattresses and the pillows. She can remove a lot of dust from winter clothes, automobiles and blankets or robes. And, if she approaches the task right, maybe she can even clean the pets and have them like it.

If rugs are the main cleaning problem, the upright cleaner with brushes is a good choice. Where most of the cleaning is above the floor cleaning, the tank type cleaner proves particularly suitable.

A number of light-weight cleaners are also available. Some are upright carpet sweepers; others are small hand or over-shoulder vacuum cleaners. (One of these may be useful as an auxiliary to a larger cleaner.)

For greatest efficiency, the dirt should be emptied from the cleaner frequently, preferably after each use.

Good use of vacuum cleaning equipment can save a lot of time. Twenty-four women in New Jersey who cooperated recently in a cleaning study saved themselves 13 additional eight-hour working days of time per year by using electrical cleaners more fully. Also, they removed three times as much dirt as before they adopted this home cleaning program, and they found that with the new complete home cleaning system, the need for spring or fall house cleaning was practically eliminated.

WATTS COOKING

(Continued from page 5)

UP LENOIR WAY—In the general offices of Blue Ridge E.M.C. in Lenoir we found Manager Cecil E. Viverette and Electrical Advisor Elmer Allred were expecting the arrival soon thereafter of Miss Elizabeth O'Kelley and Asher Young to put on Farmstead Lighting demonstrations. Such demonstrations have been put on for co-ops in various parts of the state, with Earl Patterson working with Miss O'Kelley in Eastern North Carolina.

Blue Ridge E.M.C. is also "on the ball" in getting its power use program launched. The manager and electrical advisor have rigged up a chart to show the increase in power use in designated sections of the co-op's mountain and valley territory. Prizes will be awarded periodically to stimulate rivalry among the sections.

We are always impressed with the qual-

Before they learned to use their cleaning equipment to best advantage, they spent five hours and 41 minutes per week cleaning, using the vacuum equipment only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time. Afterward they spent a total of three hours and 8 minutes per week, and 70 per cent of their cleaning was done the electrical way.

They used two cleaners—the upright cleaner with a combination of suction and a power-driven brush for rugs and carpets, and the tank type cleaner for bare floors and above-the-floor cleaning.

Dr. Elaine Knowles Weaver, home economist with Ohio State University and director of the study, said "To some, the investment in a set of two types of cleaners—upright and tank—may seem excessive for the family budget, but if a long term view can be taken it is very likely that the extra cleaner will pay for itself. Just consider that dry mops, brushes, brooms, and numerous non-vacuum tools will not have to be replaced, and constant removal of dirt from upholstered furniture, drapes, etc., lengthens the life of the fabrics. The same is true of rugs, since embedded dirt and grit will shorten their life. Cleaning bills for rugs and drapes are greatly reduced. Another saving is made because it is not necessary to re-decorate as frequently when walls and ceilings are kept clean."

Homemakers who have one cleaner can save themselves time by making fuller use of the above-the-floor attachments of either the tank or upright cleaner. However, when the cleaner is the upright type, it might be helpful to have a second light-weight cleaner, for use on clothing, draperies and other furnishings.

ity of equipment used by Blue Ridge E.M.C. On this trip we found Elmer Allred working away with a new complete set of stylus equipment, used in preparing the co-op's newsletter which he edits, as well as in making posters, and so on. Manager Viverette said they had also purchased a surprisingly inexpensive photostatic set that will reproduce photos up to legal size.

A BIG ALLOCATION—In Monroe we talked over the phone with Earl Hayworth, Manager of Union E.M.C. Then, when we returned to Raleigh we found a wire from Allyn A. Walter, of the REA Press and Radio section in Washington, announcing that Union E.M.C. had been allocated \$470,000 to provide for 120 miles and serve 450 members, and also take care of "system improvements, communications and completion."

JONESY TELLS 'EM—Not long ago Manager J. C. Jones, of Davie E.M.C., which has headquarters in Mocksville, got hold of an editorial in the Taylorsville newspaper that made him "fighting mad." The editorial dwelt upon a familiar griping theme, of how "a certain cooperative" was competing with one of Alexander County's heaviest taxpayers, and so on.

In the Davie E.M.C. newsletter, "The Conductor," Manager Jones reprinted the editorial and then wrote a red-hot reply. The sort of misunderstanding revealed in the Taylorsville paper's editorial apparently requires a lot of clearing up. We think Heyward McKinney's guest editorial in this issue puts in a few good licks along this line.

WHO'S LOST?—When we reached Morganton not long back Burke-McDowell E.M.C.'s Manager Lee Hatley was out, but we got the information desired from Bookkeeper Marie Scott. She said they had the dickens of a time trying to get in touch with our office recently. We informed her the trouble was that we'd moved from Greensboro to Raleigh and that we could be reached by mail at Box 2854, Raleigh, and that our office is now located at 412 Masonic Temple Building, on Fayetteville Street, just a block from the Capitol.

THANKSGIVING FEAST

(Continued from page 12)

community deserved service, the company was willing to release these applicants, and the releases would be put in the mail that day, it was promised.

Quick Action

That same day Manager Edwards was notified of this development and was given clearance to proceed. That was on Friday and on the following Monday staking crews were on the job. Building those three miles of right-of-way through the woods was rough going. Then there were heavy rains to slow things down. On top of that, the road leading into the community from the north passed through a section of the Fort Bragg reservation which was marked with signs, "Danger—Firing—Do Not Enter." Manager Edwards had the construction crews skirt the reservation, then double back to pick up houses on the edge of the reservation.

But tough as the job was, it was rushed to completion in less than 90 days. The lines were energized on Tuesday, September 13, three days before the big barbecue celebration. Lying in the direction of Fayetteville from the community are six or seven more houses which might be served by the co-op at a later date.

Editorially Speaking

The Untold Story

By H. H. McKINNEY

I CONSIDERED it quite an honor to be given the opportunity of being guest editor for the Carolina Farmer this month, and I accepted it without the least hesitation. I accepted because it offered an opportunity to say something that I have wanted to say publicly for a long time.

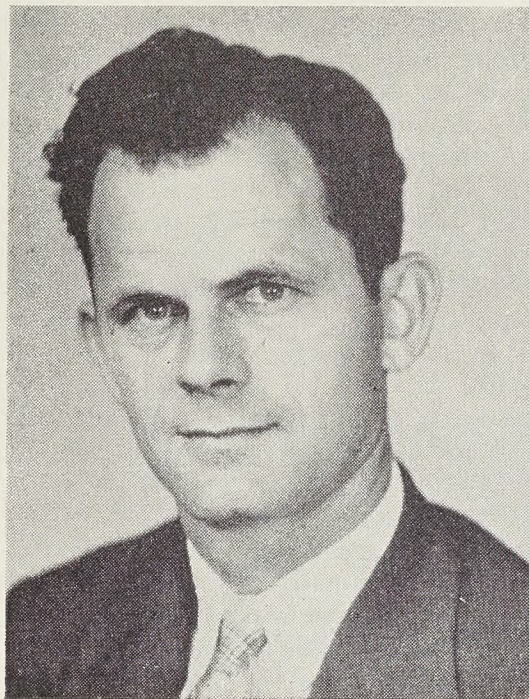
I once heard the editor of a Maryland newspaper say as he addressed a group of REA Co-op managers and directors, "You have done a magnificent job of taking electricity to unelectrified rural areas. You have made a miserable failure of telling the story of your organization to your members and to the public at large."

I think he was so right. We have failed to do one of our most important jobs. And, yet, we wonder how anyone could look at an REA Co-operative as a socialistic organization or as a tax dodging enterprise that is living off the money which others pay in through taxes. How, we say, could anyone have such absurd ideas? When we stop to think about it, we realize that it's because no one has ever bothered or taken the time to explain the principles of an REA Co-op to them; but that others who would oppose such organizations, have not been so negligent in putting out propaganda that would leave the impression we were "socialistic" or tax dodgers.

Members, and the public at large, have naturally based their ideas on the information that was made available to them. If the opinions they have formed are misconstrued, it is because we, as managers, directors and co-op members, have failed to make known the policies and principles of our organization.

Many people think REA co-operatives are owned by the Federal government. That, of course, is socialism—state or government ownership. That is no more true than to say a bank owns your farm because you have borrowed some money from that bank. The bank might have a mortgage on your farm, but it is still your farm. The deed is in your name, and it will continue to be yours as long as you meet the loan repayments that are due on your note. REA co-operatives belong to the members they serve and will continue to belong to them as long as they meet their loan payments on the money they have borrowed. So far, more than 99% of all REA co-operatives have met all such payments on time or ahead of time. There is every indication that they will continue to do so in the future. REA co-operatives,

consequently, belong to the members who, by their own votes, elect a board of directors to govern and supervise the operations of the co-op. It is as democratic as any business in the United States.



Heyward H. McKinney is Manager of the Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

REA co-ops are service organizations. How poorly have we made that fact known. How many of you, as you read this article, still think of your co-op as "another power company"? How many of you refer to it as "our co-op"? How many of you say, "Your co-op"? There is all the difference in the world between these two expressions. And as long as co-op members refer to their organization as "your co-op," it is a clear indication that we, who should be making known our story, have failed.

REA co-operatives are semi-state institutions. We are made that by the law under which we are incorporated. We have practically the same status as a county or a municipality. Counties and municipalities are service organizations. They are formed by groups of people to provide themselves with schools, roads, police protection, fire protection, records of civil transactions such as deed wills, etc., and countless other services. People found long ago that by organizing together they could provide themselves much better and much cheaper than by trying to do so individually. These services are provided at cost. The people of the county or town are taxed in proportion to the amount they are benefitted by the services, and through these taxes the cost of rendering the services are paid.

These taxes certainly do not represent an income to the county or town. They represent a collection of charges for services rendered. At any time the collections are more than the costs, the tax rate should be reduced. If the tax will not pay the cost of services, the tax must be increased.

REA co-ops are service organizations. They are formed by groups of people who are without the benefit of electricity in their homes and see no chance of getting it. They know that together they can provide themselves with the service of electricity much more economically than they ever could individually. They form co-operatives, borrow money, and build power lines. The money must be paid back; the cost of electricity must be paid; the cost of operations—keeping records, keeping books, keeping the organization running, must be paid. Therefore, in order to pay these costs, tax rates are set up.

In this case, it is monthly power bills. The bills are based upon the amount of benefit derived from the service, or, in other words, the amount of electricity used. If the rates bring in substantially more than is required to render the service, then the rates should be decreased, or the overpayment returned to the members in the proportion it was paid in. If, conversely, the rates do not bring in enough to pay for the cost of the service, the rates would necessarily have to be increased. In no case, however, does the money paid in represent an income. It is simply a charge at cost for a service. How then could such be subjected to income tax? As for most of the other taxes REA co-operatives pay most of them, according to the requirements of the state in which they are incorporated.

Some groups would lead others to believe that REA co-operatives are competitive in that we in our status of income tax exemption are giving unfair competition to other organizations that due to their profit making status are required to pay an income tax. But how can this be true when REA co-operatives are composed of people who do not have electricity and see no chance of getting it. In no case are we serving homes that they serve or once served. In no case are we serving homes that they would serve (without extra charge) at the time we served them. We are not competing; we are simply providing a service at cost that a power company has no reason to provide at cost. If they charged the rates they would have to charge in order to show a profit, and in order to pay a tax on that profit, then the cost of pro-

(Continued on next page)

viding electricity to these homes would be beyond the means of most of the rural people.

If power companies under their operating policies cannot serve homes under their normal rates, they should certainly not condemn the inhabitants of those homes because they elect to provide service for themselves on a non-profit basis.

These are just a few of the basic facts pertaining to any REA co-operative. Yet, how widely known are these few facts? Every day in newspapers all over the land editorials can be found belittling co-operatives, calling them socialistic, calling them government subsidized businesses encroaching in the fields of private industry, saying they pay no taxes but are financed with the taxes of the public at large and other such adverse criticism.

Every day thousands who do not know otherwise read and believe this propaganda because they have heard nothing contrary to it. The fact that they haven't heard it is not their fault. The truth is that no one who knew the story ever bothered to tell them. That is why I say that the editor of that Maryland newspaper was hitting the proverbial nail on the head when he said, "You have made a miserable failure in telling the story of your organization to your members and to the public at large." Everyone in this great land of ours is entitled to form and have opinions of his own; but as people form these opinions, let's at least give them all the information pertaining to the subject so that they will be in a better position to form an unbiased opinion.

COMMUNITY INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 9)

velopment in the state. A study of the several factors which go to make up an industrial operation, and intelligent planning, are prerequisites for a successful manufacturing industry. The types of small plants which appear to have possibilities vary with the different regions and the resources of the area. In the mountain area, there appears to be an opportunity for additional small potteries. The raw materials are available locally, and the existence of a market for pottery products of slightly more individuality in design has been proven by the development of the industry in California to the point where 1949 sales are expected to amount to over twenty million dollars.

Production of raw materials offers opportunities for many other small industries. The diversity of fruits grown in the state offers unusual variety in types of jams, jellies, and preserves, which could be processed locally. Local raw materials and markets for ceramic floor and wall tile appear to offer industrial possibilities, and markets throughout the southeast for cer-

tain types of metal products indicate a deficiency in that field.

A recent survey of local markets for pecan meats for use in the candy and baking industries, and for packaging for retail sale, indicated a possibility of profitably selling 50,000 pounds or more. A pecan shelling plant offers a definite opportunity in those areas where pecans are produced most widely.

In the development of local industry, North Carolinians are afforded a method of increasing their per capita income, and wealth. Employment opportunities in such industries would be offered both to those who are released from the farm and to those technically trained students who graduate from its schools and colleges. A balance between agriculture and industry would afford a more stable economy, better able to withstand periods of economic depression, and the standard of living for all its people would be greatly improved.

The Division of Commerce and Industry in the Department of Conservation and Development is equipped to assist in such development by working with individuals and groups interested in the establishment of small industries. The assembly of information on which a detailed study can be based is a part of its function, and inquiries are always welcomed.

N. C. AND THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Charles M. Kindel, president of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, recently announced from Chicago that North Carolina has become the leading furniture producing state in the union. As most people know, the state also has a dominating place in hosiery making, the manufacture of cotton textiles and tobacco, and is near the top in agricultural income.

But as H. P. Cotton points out in his article in this issue of *The Carolina Farmer*, our state lags woefully in such vital factors as per capita income. So there is plenty of room for satisfaction in the fact North Carolina is now well above the national average in rural electrification.

...Recent figures from Washington bring out that while 78.2 per cent of the farms in the United States are now electrified, 83.6 per cent of North Carolina's farms now have electric service. That is, 240,209 Tar Heel farms now have electricity, according to these figures, leaving 47,203 yet to receive service. How many North Carolina farms had electric service in 1935? Only 3.2 per cent.

GROWING ALFALFA

(Continued from page 10)

The potash content of a normal alfalfa plant can be doubled just by piling on more potash. This is a wasteful use of this fertilizer and means that it isn't feasible to apply several years' supply at once. That makes it all the more important to keep up the supply of this element by annual topdressings. It usually is not necessary to topdress the first year after seeding, but every year thereafter apply 400 to 600 pounds of 0-9-27 (or 0-12-12) plus borax. Right after the first cutting seems to be the most satisfactory time to put it on.

Boron is quite generally needed for alfalfa on North Carolina soils so don't be deceived by the small amount required. Be sure it goes on at seeding, and it is good insurance to reapply it in each annual topdressing.

Management

Alfalfa is grown primarily as a hay crop in this state. A few farmers are grazing it to advantage. In most cases they graze one or two cuttings at times when pasture is short and harvest the other cuttings for hay. Alfalfa must be allowed to fully recover after each grazing or cutting, otherwise the life of the stand will be reduced.

Cut alfalfa for hay at the 1/10 to 1/4 bloom stage or when the new shoots appear. Earlier cutting results in lower yields and may weaken the stand. Later cutting results in loss of leaves and lower feeding value.

The objective in curing alfalfa is to preserve the green color and retain all the leaves possible. Windrow it as soon as the swath is wilted. If it is to be stored loose, it can be put up as soon as no moisture can be observed after twisting a handful. It should be somewhat drier for baling. The barn hay drier works very well with alfalfa and makes it possible to get it out of the field much earlier. However, the more water that is evaporated in the field, the less has to be removed in the mow.

Patching up thinning stands of alfalfa by applying more seed seldom succeeds. Instead seed six to eight pounds of orchard grass after the last cutting in the fall. This will lengthen the life of the stand and help keep down weeds.

Under North Carolina conditions, alfalfa usually produces three to five cuttings a year. If it is to live over winter and come back vigorously in the spring, it must be allowed to store up food for this purpose. Consequently, always leave 10 to 12 inches growth in the fall. This, plus the annual topdressing (400 to 600 pounds of 0-9-27 and borax), should keep the stand healthy and productive for several years.

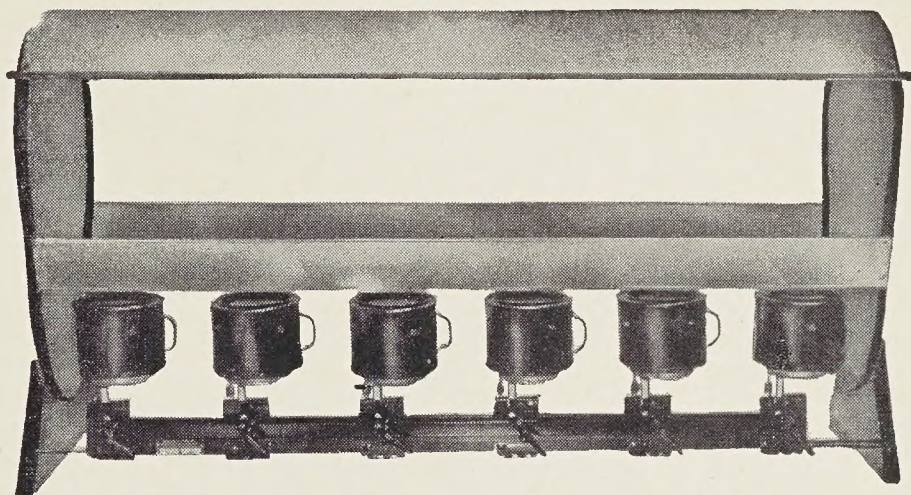
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